The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3308. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Becoming More Wide Awake.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Harass Our Working Parties.

Another Gallant Skirmish and Destruction of a Rebel Battery.

The Great Bombardment About to Open.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC,
BEFORE YORKTOWN, Tuesday, April 29.

To the Associated Press:

The rebels are apparently just realizing the fact that Gen. McCLELLAN is making extensive preparations to open the second siege of Yorktown. Up to yesterday, the works of our troops have steadily progressed, directly under the enemy's eyes, without any response from their guns, except an occasional shot sent to inform us that they were still there.

Our earthworks are now beginning to present a very formidable appearance to the enemy, and all day yesterday and last night they kept up a brisk fire on them, with a view to driving them out. Occasionally, a shell would come so close as to make it unpleasant, when they would lay close to the ground until it had passed over. No one was injured, and the work progressed as though no enemy were within range.

This morning the rebels opened with increased vigor, for about three hours, from their batteries near the river, but receiving no response they ceased.

Yesterday Gen. HANCOCK went out with a portion of his brigade, for the purpose of driving the enemy from a piece of timber which they occupied in close proximity to our works. Our troops advanced through an open field on their hands and knees until they came within close musket range.

The rebels, who were secreted behind stumps and trees, were anxious to get our men on their feet, and, to accomplish this, the Captain in command of the enemy shouted at the height of his voice to charge bayonets, supposing that our frightened troops would instantly jump to their feet, and run—but they were mistaken in the men. The command being given the second time, the rebels arose, when our troops poured into them a well-directed fire, causing them to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded to be cared for afterward. During the skirmish a new battery, which the rebels had erected during Sunday night, and which interfered with a working party of our men, was most effectually silenced, and the guns dismantled.

The weather is more favorable for military operations. The time is drawing close when the commanding General will commence the task of reducing the enemy's work erected to impede the advance of the Union troops. All are sanguine as to the result, and the troops are eager to be led forword.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 28, 1862—11 A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Nothing of interest has transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded undisturbed. On the left the enemy fired a good deal, but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted. Have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy, that have been impertinent this morning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved, and we are making good progress.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

A NEW-YORK COLONEL AND MAJOR TAKEN PRISONERS—FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. MAGRUDER—THE REBEL GUNBOAT TEASER—CASUALTIES—THE ROADS AND THE WEATHER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, Va.,
Thursday, April 24, 1862.

As our conversational pickets along the Warwick Creek are daily answering rebel inquiries as to the health of Gen. KEYES, I can scarcely be doing violence to my parole if I refer to the fact that he is still in the full exercise of all his powers, and busier than ever in his chosen work of fighting traitors. The troops under his command have borne the brunt of such fighting as we have had thus far; his list of killed and wounded already amounting to some three hundred. This includes those who fell in the engagement at Lee's Mills, on the 16th, the remainder being the victims of picket firing, and the trifling skirmishes we are having almost daily. The enemy's loss is estimated to be full as great, though it is easier to tell our loss than theirs. Both sides have secured a number of prisoners; the rebels making the best hit in this line last night, securing Col. CROCKER and Maj. CASSIDY, of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, who had imprudently ventured beyond our lines without an escort. They receive but little commiseration in camp, and to hear the remarks at their expense one would think that being taken prisoner by the rebels was one of the choice jokes of the season. They will have abundant opportunity, no doubt, to repent of their rashness before being returned to their command.

A flag of truce came in to-day, bearing a letter from Gen. MAGRUDER, covering a request for clothing on behalf of some of our prisoners in his hands. Circumstances raised the suspicion, however, that the rebels were speaking one word for our men and two for themselves; using the white flag merely as the cover of a reconnoitering visit to our camps. So it received no attention. Our Generals have good reason to be suspicious of such professions of consideration for our men, on the part of the rebels, when they see them, as Gen. KEYES tells me he did, deliberately bayoneting our wounded as they lie helplessly in their power. Barbarity like this serves its purpose in increasing the determination and spirit of our troops; yet, for the credit of humanity, it is to be hoped that we are to have little of it.

The rebels are endeavoring to emulate the exploits of our gunboats on the York River, by sending their *Teaser* on the James River, into the mouth of Warwick Creek, to throw a few shell at our batteries they suppose to be in that vicinity. The *Teaser* made her first appearance during the storm on Monday, and yesterday succeeded, after considerable practice, in sending a shot through an old barn, near the creek. This is the extent of the damage thus far. We cannot tell what may yet happen, as some of the rebel shells have a deliberate way of exploding, provocative of great suspense; one fired on Tuesday did not burst cover until to-day, Thursday. Fortunately, for either us or them, the rebels cannot send their gunboats beyond the mouth of the creek, where they can play away to their heart's content, if what we have had is a specimen of their firing.

Capt. BARTLETT, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, was quite severely wounded in the thigh this morning, by one of the enemy's pickets. One of BERDAN's Sharpshooters was also wounded. I learn, in addition, of the following casualties thus far this week, which has been an unusually quiet one, on account of the rain:

Killed—James Sherry, Company C, Seventh Maine; a picket.

Wounded—George B. McLellan, Company D, Seventh Maine, in thigh; amputation performed to-day. Alonzo Patten, Company C, in side, severely; Chas. Fort, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin, in leg below the knee, severely.

Our troops are still hard at work, building and repairing corduroy roads; the recent storm causing breaks in many places, which in this marshy soil soon become impassable quagmires. The rain has cooled the atmosphere somewhat, the nights, particularly, being quite cold. Fires are still in requisition. Were their heat not needed the abundance of easy burning pine wood would afford a temptation to protract the Winter as long as possible, for the sake of the cheerful blaze of the camp fires.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ATTEMPTS TO DRIVE IN OUR PICKETS—OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOATS—ANOTHER NEW-YORK COLONEL MISSING—THE LATE SUCCESSFUL DASH AT A REBEL WORK.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, VA., April 26, 1862.

Our pickets on Thursday night were subjected to a rambling fire from the enemy, who made several attempts to drive them in, but were repulsed without loss. The position which our pickets occupy is one of great danger, being within 700 yards of the enemy's batteries, and at many points in the line so exposed as to render the utmost care and watchfulness necessary. Instances are frequent where it is imperative upon the men to crawl snakelike to their posts, and retire, when relieved, in the same manner; and are compelled, whilst at their post of duty, to lie flat, silent and immovable. The least movement subjects them to the fire of the enemy's riflemen, who lie intrenched within speaking distance.

The enemy and our gunboats on the York River commenced firing Thursday night about 9 o'clock, and kept up a sharp engagement until 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. Our pickets could trace the course of the shells through the air and distinctly see our miniés fall into the rebel works. The accuracy of the firing from the gunboats was remarkable.

During the night the enemy's scouts were constantly patroling in front of our picket lines, but owing to our exposed position they were not molested.

Another Colonel of one of the New-York regiments, named MORAN, was missed Thursday night. Whether he be dead, a prisoner, or deserter, is unknown. He may have been killed in the woods by the bursting of a bomb overhead. Many hair-breadth escapes from these accidents are continually occurring to those straggling about in the surrounding forests.

This morning, about daylight, an attack was made by companies A and G, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, and companies H and I of the First Massachusetts, upon a breastwork or fortification which the enemy had erected in front of our picket lines on the centre, and from which they were firing upon our sentries. A charge was made upon the work, which was instantly carried, but with a loss of three men killed and five wounded of the First Regiment. None of the Eleventh were injured in the least. The work was speedily reduced, and the earth thrown back into the ditches. Fifteen prisoners were taken and conducted to Gen. McCLELLAN's quarters. Many of the rebels were seen to fall from the effects of our firing, at a distance of nearly four hundred yards, although no bodies were discovered. The prisoners say the retreating force carried away all their dead and wounded. Gen. HEINTZELMAN was present at the engagement, and expressed himself highly gratified at the bravery and action of our troops. ARGUS.

FROM ANOTNER CORRESPONDENT.

PRISONERS AND DESERTERS AND THEIR STORIES—PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETED.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Two prisoners and three deserters from the rebel army were taken yesterday morning within our lines. They belonged to Mississippi, Alabama, and Virginia regiments.

According to their statements, Gen. MAGRUDER commands the left wing, Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON the right, and Gen. LEE the main army, with his headquarters at Yorktown. Troops are constantly arriving from Richmond. The troops held in reserve are principally impressed men. They only permit the most enthusiastic of their volunteers to occupy the front lines. The force of the rebels at Yorktown, will not exceed ninety thousand effective men; only one-third of this number are well-drilled soldiers. Opposite Yorktown, at Gloucester, are two batteries of three guns each. There are not more than two thousand men at this point. Between Yorktown and Williamsburgh the houses are nearly deserted; few families remain behind, and those are of the poorest class.

It is impossible to hear from any reliable source what the loss of the enemy was in the skirmish fought at Lee's Mills by part of Gen. SMITH's Division. The map in the *Herald*, of Tuesday, the 22d inst., purporting to give a representation of the positions of the rebel defences is too absurd to pass current. The ground covered in the *Herald* map, as intrenchments of the enemy, take in part of McCLELLAN's army, where no intrenchments exist.

Gen. NEYLEY, commanding the First Brigade of HOOKER's Division, has been transferred to the Division of Gen. CASEY.

Farenhold House, on the York River, which commands a view of Yorktown, is visited daily by hundreds of officers and civilians, who generally write their names on its walls, with the date of their visit.

Our siege guns will all be mounted in a few days, and belching forth their compliments to recreant LEE, and his brother traitors.

THE CAPTURE OF COL. CROCKER AND MAJOR CASSIDY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 29.

A letter from Capt. McNETT, of the Ninety-third Regiment, gives an account of the capture of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY. The two officers left the camp on foot at 6½ o'clock on Thursday, and were last seen in the lines of the pickets. Hallooing was shortly after heard in the woods where they were walking. They doubtless fell into an ambush of rebels, and were taken prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Merrimac—Operations of the Rebel Gunboats on the James River, &c.

The weather and tide to-day has been very favorable for the reappearance of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, but she still delays coming out.

It is reported that some rebel gunboats in the James River attempted this forenoon to shell some of our camps this side of Warwick.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to-day at 1 o'clock P. M., says all is quiet. Weather pleasant. No news.

Ship Mont Blanc Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The ship *Mont Blanc*, from Shields for Boston, is ashore on Peaked Hill Bank, Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The ship *Mont Blanc* has nine feet of water in her hold. If the weather moderates she may be saved. A steamer, with a steam pump, has gone to her assistance.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

Surrender of the City Without Resistance.

Retirement of Gen. Lovel with his Forces by the Jackson Railroad.

Terrific Fighting for Two Days Below the City.

The National Loss Reported to be Heavy.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment of Fort Jackson.

NEWS RECEIVED UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 29.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Fort Wright, 28th, says:

From deserters I learn that New-Orleans is now in Capt. PORTER's quiet possession. The National fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday after a desparate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged.

It is supposrd that the Federal loss ts very heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounoed. The engagement lasted part of two days.

The Federals took possession of the city without a struggle, on Friday, the rebel force having evacuated, after having destroyed all the steamers which they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city. The Union citizens were very jubilant.

THE CITY EVACUATED BY GEN. LOVELL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 29.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th inst.:

"The fearful state of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days, has at last ended. *New-Orleans is in the possession of the enemy.* It was evacuated by Gen. LOVELL, who has removed his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad."

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

[The Jackson Railroad here mentioned, is the railroad running northward from New-Orleans to Memphis, and connecting also with the Charleston and Memphis road at Grand Junction, between Corinth and Memphis. Camp Moore is only a few miles out of New-Orleans.—ED. TIMES.]

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 28.

A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters for the Union prisoners. No newspapers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the reporters of the Press.

The City of New-Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraphic operators having left there, as previously reported, no particulars had been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the City surrendered without resistance after the fleet made their appearance.

There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat, built there as a second *Merrimac*, was, while on its way, destroyed by the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT JACKSON.

WHAT THE REBELS SAID ABOUT IT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 21.

A special dispatch to the *Delta* from Fort Jackson yesterday, says that the enemy's fire had much slackened. He has fired 370,000 pounds of powder, and over 1,000 tons of iron. This bombardment is unprecedented in the annals of warfare. Our loss so far is five killed and ten wounded. The mortar vessels are out of sight behind a point of woods. We sunk two of them yesterday, and disabled a steamer.

[The proportion between the weight of powder and the iron in the above, indicates some mistake. Too much powder for the iron.—Editors Richmond *Enquirer*.]

OUR VICTORY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The following memoranda from the pen of a gentleman who is familiar with New-Orleans, as it was at the middle of January last, have been handed us for publication:

The glorious news of the capture of New-Orleans first comes to us through rebel sources, and, of course, with all the characteristics of rebel conflagration and rebel general destruction. We learn the city is possessed by the Union troops, but that the victory is made of less value because the rebels have destroyed the steamers, the cotton and sugar that have accumulated through the long embargo of her once magnificent commerce. We have reason to believe that these stories are the result of desires and wishes not to be gratified. We anticipate the finding, not only of loyal citizens in the Crescent City, but also are sanguine enough to expect hearty demonstrations of joy at the arrival of our forces, and the consequent appearance again of the "old flag." As to the burning of the fifteen thousand bales of cotton, which were in New-Orleans on the 15th of January, it would be utterly impossible, without destroying at least one-third of the entire city, for the cotton is stored in presses located in thickly-settled neighborhoods scattered everywhere within the municipal borders. To say that the citizens would permit this wanton destruction by Gen. LOVELL, *a native, we believe, of Massachusetts*, and once in our Street Commissioner's office, is perfect madness. Again, the iron steamers are scattered more or less along the levée, from Carrolton down to the third municipality, and would, by their devouring flames, endanger the entire city, commanding a point of seven or eight miles of houses, the majority, from the very necessities of the climate, being of light and inflammable structure. If New-Orleans wern the most disleyal city in the Confederacy, the people could not, with safety to themselves, allow these reported fires to take place, and the military, if mad enough to attempt it, is not powerful enough to oppose the wishes of the resident population, as has been the case in other places in rebeldom where property has been destroyed, to keep it from falling into the hands of the National troops.

Presuming, therefore, that we are correct in these suppositions, we next naturally examine what else we have accomplished by this great victory. By it we have opened the great aerta of our continent to the commerce of the outside world, and released a numerous and powerful fleet from the most difficult labor of a blockade, to transfer their services to Charleston Harbor. In New-Orleans, as an outlet, we find a vast sugar crop waiting for purchasers. The year 1861 produced 475,000 hogsheads and 1,200,000 barrels of molasses. Only *one-third* of this entire amount has been consumed in the Confederate States, and the remainder, leaving over 300,000 hogsheads of sugar and 800,000 barrels of molasses, in storage in New-Orleans or on the plantations, ready for shipment the moment it is safe to bring them to the city. There were, on the 15th of January last, thirty large ships in the harbor, half were stopped by the blockade, and the remainder were seized along the river below New-Orleans by rebel privateers, many after they had permits to depart from the pretended rebel Government. The specie in the Bank of New-Orleans at one time was said to be $15,000,000. This money has possibly been conveyed away, though where seems rather difficult to imagine. The New-Orleans banks, to some extent by coercion, but to some extent from sympathy, have been abettors of the rebellion. The Mint is a very fine granite building in the lower part of the city, and was always, under the United States authorities, well managed—its machinery for coining having been very perfect. One of the first acts of the rebels was to rob the Mint of specie and bullion, amounting to $750,000, which was long ago expended. No coin has been struck under the rebel Government, paper being, under its benign sway, a legal tender. The Custom-house (unfinished) is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the world. It has been over fifteen years in construction, by which means the Southern Democrats, under SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, have had a large number of employes in their service paid from the National Treasury. In this building are the offices of the United States District-Attorney, the United States District Court and the Post-office. The present Collector of New-Orleans, originally appointed by the influence of SLIDELL is J. HATCH, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., who signalized his advent into the Crescent City, by deliberately assassinating a man who was dressing his hair before a glass, preliminary to entering a ball, at which he and HATCH were guests, and at which they had some slight quarrel.

The new and splendid Marine Hospital is again ours. When the rebellion broke out, it will be remembered that the authorities took possession of it, and turned the sick sailors, its inmates, into the streets. For this barbarity, Gen. DIX entered a severe protest against the rebels, for not only robbing their country, but also the poor sailors whose hard-earned funds had erected the building. Just below the city, four miles, is a roomy United States barracks, with officers' buildings, convenient and pleasant for troops going to and from Texas.

Upon the arrival of our fleet in front of the city, it is probable that all the steamers in port "fired up" and escaped up the river, and most likely pursued by Commodores PORTER and FARRIGUT, at least as far as Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State, one hundred miles above the city. At Baton Rouge are situated a commodious barracks, and one of the best United States arsenals in the Southwest, famous not only for being well kept, but also for the pleasant character of the commander's residence. At the breaking out of the rebellion, this residence, with the grounds and property adjoining, were taken possession of by Gen. MOORE, of Louisiana, who went through the form of giving Major HAWKINS, the United States Commander, a receipt for the property that thus became in his possession. It is perhaps well, here to state, that between New-Orleans and Memphis, there are no formidable intrenchments or batteries. The lower portion of the river was made dependent upon the works at New-Madrid, and in and about Memphis. When these latter fall, the river is again open to the commerce of the great West, for nearly three thousand miles.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Skirmish with the Rebels at North Edisto Island—Reports of Flag-Officer Dupont and Lieut. Rhind.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following report was received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report from Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, of the *Crusader*, detailing the circumstances of a concealed attack upon one of his boats, in which Acting Master WM. D. URANN was severely wounded. Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, with the coöperation of Col. FELLOWS, of the army, commanding the post at North Edisto, planned a night attack upon the enemy; and, though not successful in surprising them, had a short engagement with the rebels, in which he says: "The loss of the enemy, I feel sure, was sufficient to punish them for their cowardly attack on our boat." Three of the *Crusader's* men were wounded in this skirmish, viz.: GUSTAV WACKER, ordinary seaman, in the right arm and breast; THEO. PETERSON, seaman, wounded slightly; Acting Master W. D. URANN, who was fired upon in the boat, was wounded in the left finger and right wrist. The finger has since been amputated. Lieut.-Comdg. RHIND speaks of him as an excellent officer. He is disabled for some time, but has no desire to leave. The name of JAMES WILSON, boatswain's mate, is also mentioned favorably.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-officer Comdg. S. Atlantic Block. Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

LIEUT. RHIND'S REPORT.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, NORTH EDISTO, April 20.

SIR: On the 18th a party of the enemy, concealed in the woods below SEABROOK's plantation, fired on one of our boats sent there to assist Mr. REYNOLDS, Government Agent, in securing some cotton. Acting Master W. D. URANN, who had charge of the boat, was severely wounded in the right arm and left hand. No one of the enemy was seen during the fire, which was promptly returned by our boat's crew. I planned an expedition to capture the party that night, and called on Col. FELLOWS, commanding the post here, for some men to assist me. He promptly afforded them, and enabled me to land a party of about sixty men, including officers. We marched through the swamps to two plantations where I expected to find the enemy, reaching the furthest place about 3 A. M. The enemy discovered our approach, and fled, receiving the fire of a platoon of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Lieut. BEDELL, of Company K. We halted there to rest our men, and shortly after daylight discovered a considerable force of mounted riflemen approaching rapidly to attack us. They opened fire upon us boldly, but fled as rapidly as they advanced, after a smart skirmish of 20 or 25 minutes. I had one howitzer with me, and the first fire from it brought them to a sudden halt; the third and fourth dispersed them. Three of the *Crusader's* crew were wounded in the affair. The loss of the enemy, I feel sure, was sufficient to punish them for their cowardly attack on our boat. Their numbers were variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred. We returned leisurely to the vessel, the enemy not attempting to follow, although all were mounted.

I am under obligations, for his prompt response to my call, to Col. F. FELLOWS, and to Capt. R. C. DOW, of Company K, Third New-Hampshire, and Lieut. E. BEDELL, Company K, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, for their cordial coöperation. I inclose the report of the Assistant Surgeon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Texans in Full Flight from the Territory—Probable Capture of Sibley's Forces.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following was received here to-day:

KANSAS CITY, Monday, April 28.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The through Santa Fé mail has arrived, with dates to the 12th inst. Col. SLOUGH and Gen. CANBY formed a junction at Galisteo on the 11th. Maj. DUNCAN, who was in command of Gen. CANBY's Advance Guard, encountered a large party of Texans and routed them. Maj. DUNCAN was slightly wounded. The Texans were thirty miles south of Galisteo, in full flight from the Territory. No doubt is entertained of the capture of SIBLEY's command, as they are entirely destitute of everything.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, April 28.

The through mail with Santa Fé dates to the 12th, and Fort Union to the 15th, arrived to-day.

After the battle of Pigeon Ranche, (Apache Pass,) Col. SLOUGH fell back to Fort Union, where a dispatch was received from Gen. CANBY, ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galisteo. Maj. PAUL was placed in command.

The troops for the junction, ordered by Gen. CANBY, arrived at Galisteo on the 9th, in advance of Gen. CANBY, and learning that the Texans had abandoned Santa Fé, and were retreating from the Territory.

Maj. DUNCAN, of Gen. CANBY's Staff, who was in command of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight occurred, in which the latter were routed. Maj. DUNCAN was slightly wounded.

Gen. CANBY reached Galisteo on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered, who were thirty miles south. No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of SIBLEY's command, as they were entirely destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c.

The health of the rebel army was not good, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in the hospital at Santa Fé.

A large number of merchant trains were passed, *en route* to this city.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Intelligence from Staunton—Movements of the Rebel Forces—A National Foraging Party Lost, &c.

WHEELING, Tuesday, April 29.

A trusty scout sent out by Gen. MILROY, went within seven miles of Staunton, and found there a rebel cavalry company, and learned that JOHNSTON shortly after leaving the Shenandoah Mountain, was ordered back, but replied that its occupation by 10,000 Yankees made it impossible. He was then ordered to join JACKSON east of Blue Ridge which was being rapidly done.

The same scout also reports the loss of a foraging party 12 miles from McDOWELL. While water-bound, it was attacked by guerrillas, the wagons and horses were destroyed, some men badly wounded, and some killed. This is a sad loss, in view of our present limited transportation facilities.

HARPER and BENNETT, two notorious guerrillas, have been sent to Wheeling.

Maj. MEENY, of the Garibaldi Guard, BLENKER's Division, died day before yesterday.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

No Change in the Condition of Affairs at Fort Wright—The Fall of New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 29.

The *De Soto* arrived this afternoon from the fleet. She brings no news of importance, and reports no change or movements. The bombardment was kept up by the mortars at long intervals.

The rebel strength at Fort Wright is stated by intelligent deserters at 8,000 men, under Gen. VILLIPIQUE, who has not been superseded, as reported. They have seven batteries, mounting twenty-six guns.

Deserters from the Fort confirm the fall of New-Orleans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Gen. Banks Pushing Steadily toward Staunton—Another Battle Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

By advices from the Department of the Shenandoah received to-day, Gen. BANKS, notwithstanding the bad roads, is cautiously pushing his advance toward Staunton, being already within a few miles of that place.

It is considered doubtful whether the rebel JACKSON will make a stand at Staunton, as he fears being flanked by a column from the Mountain Department.

Gen. BANKS' troops are in the best of spirits, and do not complain of any demand made upon them. They have confidence in their leader, "The little iron man," as they are wont to call him, and are anxious to meet the enemy again in the open field.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States gunboat *Port Royal*, Lieut. Commanding, GEORGE W. MORRIS, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon on her trial trip, and was expected to return at a late hour. Commodore GREGORY went out in her.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, is progressing rapidly since her return to the yard. The riggers are now at work upon her, and her rigging will soon be up.

The crew of the frigate *Cumberland*, who have been on the *North Carolina* since the loss of their vessel. were paid off and discharged yesterday.

Col. W. J. LONG, Naval Store-keeper at Spezzia, in Italy, whose removal was reported a short time since, has, it is stated, been reappointed. This will give great satisfaction to many naval officers.

We reported on Monday that naval recruiting is not so brisk as it has been. The principal cause of this appears to be the scarcity of single men. There is a large number of married men ready and willing to ship if a greater advance were allowed. This applies more particularly to landsmen, whose pay is only $12 per month. Three months' advance, $36, is not much more than sufficient to provide the necessary outfit, and leaves them scarcely anything to make provision for their families until such time as their half-pay can be drawn. Another month's advance would bring more applicants to the naval rendezvous.

The recruiting office, for the First Infantry, at Morristown, Penn., has been closed, and the Adjutant, Lieut. STERLING, and the Sergeant-Major, are ordered to join the headquarters of the regiment, at Plattsburgh, Penn. They enlisted about ten men this month.

A Lieutenant's guard of marines will leave the Flushing-avenue Barracks, on the 1st proximo, for the U. S. steamer *Saranac*. Lieut. KENNEDY goes in command.

A detachment of mounted service recruits enlisted in this City, will leave to-morrow (Thursday) for the dépôt, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The rendezvous in Hudson-street for this arm of the service is doing a little more business than of late.

To-day is general muster and inspection day for all troops in the service of the United States, a great proportion of whom have four months' pay due. The Paymasters will therefore have a busy time during the month of May.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 26.

The ship *Joseph Peabody* has been forfeited to the Government, for smuggling.

Trade has recently revived, to supply the demand for goods suitable to the Oregon and British Columbia miners, in advance of the anticipated large emigration thither. Business with the interior of the State continues unseasonably backward.

Gen. WRIGHT has issued an order requiring the arrest of all persons charged with aiding and abetting, by words or deeds, the rebellion; such persons to be confined, unless they subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama, and ship *Dolphin*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, schooner *Endeavor*, from Shanghai; whaling bark *Carib*, on a cruise; whaling ship *W. C. Nye*, on a cruise; ship *Juana*, for Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 28.

The steamer *Panama* has arrived from Mazatlan, with dates to the 19th.

The Confederates in New-Mexico and Arizona are making efforts to bring the Border States into sympathy with them. Gen. SIBLEY, commanding the rebel forces, had sent to Col. REILLY to open negotiations with the Governor of Sonora. Gen. SIBLEY tendered troops to enter Sonora and chastise the Apaches, for whose services he asked the right of way overland from Guaymas and Arizona, and also the privilege of purchasing supplies at Mazatlan.

The Governor entered into a long correspondence with REILLY, and sent a special messenger to the Governor of Cinaloa on the subject of his mission. No definite arrangements appeared agreed upon, but REILLY received courteous treatment from the Government officials, and at last accounts had arrived at Guaymas, where [he boasted he had been more successful than he had hoped for.

Arrived—Bark *Scotland*, Boston; bark *Fratas and Auton*, Rio Janeiro.

Sailed—Ship *Moonlight*, Valparaiso.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Successful Cavalry Skirmish Near Corinth.

Five Rebels Killed and Nineteen Taken Prisoners.

IMMINENCE OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

The Fall of New-Orleans Known to the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following was received to-day at the War Department:

SEVEN MILES FROM MONTEREY, Tenn.,
Monday, April 28, 1862.

Five companies of cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, two miles in advance of this. The enemy retreated. Five of them were killed, including a Major. Eighteen prisoners with horses and arms were captured, and are now in camp. One of the prisoners, named VAUGHN, was formerly foreman in the office of the Louisville *Democrat*. We had one man wounded and none killed. Our forces are in capital spirits.

The prisoners say the enemy have upward of 80,000 men at Corinth, and will fight, and that they are busily intrenching and mounting large guns.

[Monterey, Tennessee, is a small post village of McNairy County, about midway between Pittsburgh, on the Tennessee River, and Corinth, Mississippi. The village is almost on the Tennessee State line.]

CAMP NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., April 28.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. POPE sent a force to Monterey this morning. The enemy fled. Our forces took fifteen prisoners, some baggage and supplies.

We destroyed the encampment and returned to camp in good order.

There is a reconnoisance out to explore the country to Farmington. No news from it yet.

Our army is greatly rejoiced to hear of the capture of New-Orleans.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST NEWS FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tuesday, April 29.

Another cavalry reconnoisance yesterday met a rebel foraging party near Monterey. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the death of five rebels, including one Major, and the capturing of nineteen prisoners. One man was wounded on our side. Heavy rains fell last night, and the roads are again in bad condition. The river is very high and rising.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff and Engineers, has arrived from the Mississippi River, where he has been engaged in placing the defences of that river in order.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, April 29.

There was heavy firing across Lick Creek this morning, caused by artillery practice by our advanced guard, who, after slight skirmishing, in which we captured several prisoners, occupied Pea Ridge. At 9 o'clock we occupied Monterey, twelve or fourteen miles from Corinth.

A very intelligent sailor, of Boston, who deserted from the rebels this side of Corinth, reports that *the capture of New-Orleans was generally known in the rebel camps on the morning of the 27th.*

He also states, that on the 18th the time of two Louisiana regiments, enlisted for twelve months, expired, but, by the new conscription law, were required to serve two years longer, on being so informed, *both regiments laid down their arms and refused to fight*, when Gen. BEAUREGARD detailed four regiments to guard them as prisoners.

It was not known that Gen. HALLECK is in command here, but the general impression among the rebel troops was that Gen. BUELL is, and that our army is retreating to Nashville.

Col. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived to-day, relieving Capt. McLEAN, who was obliged to go to Cincinnati on account of ill health.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 29.

The steamer *Bacon*, which left Pittsburgh last evening, has arrived. Gens. HALLECK, BUELL and GRANT have moved their headquarters to near the front of our lines, and personally superintend all details attending the advance of the whole force, *orders for which are hourly expected.* Gen. POPE's Division advanced four miles on Sunday, and *are now encamped in sight of the enemy's camp fires.*

Rebel deserters, who came on Saturday, had heard rumors of the fall of New-Orleans, which was, however, *contradicted by the officers.*

The pickets occasionally exchange shots.

A later arrival to-night reports our whole army moving forward slowly.

Contrabands and deserters come within our lines, and repeat the previous statements that Corinth is being evacuated.

WHO SAVED THE ARMY ON THE SIXTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is the unanimous opinion here that Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN saved the fortune of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having three horses killed under him, and being wounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a Major-General of Volunteers, to date from the 6th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

REV. R. J. HALL, ONCE MORE.—The bogus Minister, Rev. R. J. HALL, who was arrested in this City a few weeks since, upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretences, from various churches, was taken before Justice BRENNAN a second time, yesterday, upon another complaint, made against him by Mr. EUGENE THOMPSON. The latter alleges that he gave HALL $25, to aid him on his way from Corinth, Miss., to the State of Vermont, whither he and his wife were fleeing to escape the wrath of the Secessionists. HALL was committed for trial.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT

To Provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Buildings, the More Effectual Prevention of Fires, and the Better Preservation of Life and Property in the City of New-York, Passed April 19, 1862, Three-fifths Being Present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All that portion of the City of New-York, lying south of a line drawn east and west from the East to the Hudson River, one hundred feet north of the northerly line of Fifty-second-street, in the City of New-York, shall constitute the building limits designated under this act, in which no building shall hereafter be built, except in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the several provisions of this act shall apply to all stone, brick or iron buildings north of said building limits, and within the City of New-York, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All buildings hereafter erected, within the building limits of the City of New-York, shall have all outside or party walls constructed of stone, brick, or iron, and all such walls shall be built to a line, and be carried up plumb and straight, with close joints; and the several component parts of all such buildings shall be built and constructed in such manner as herein provided.

SEC. 3. All foundation walls shall be built of stone or brick, and shall be laid not less than four feet below the surface of the earth, on a good solid bottom, and in case the nature of the earth should require it, a bottom of driven piles, or laid timbers, of sufficient size and thickness shall be laid, to prevent the walls from settling, the top of such pile or timber bottom to be driven or laid below the water line; and all piers, columns, posts, or pillars resting on the earth shall have a footing course, and shall be set upon a bottom in the same manner as the foundation walls.

SEC. 4. The footing, or base course, under all foundation walls shall be of stone or concrete, and shall be at least twelve inches wider than the bottom width of the foundation walls. And if the walls be built of isolated piers, then there must be inverted arches at least twelve inches thick, turned under and between the piers, or two footing courses of large stone, at least ten inches thick in each course. All foundation walls, other than those of dwellings, shall be at least four inches thicker than the wall next above them, to a depth sixteen feet below the curb level, and shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional five feet in depth below the said sixteen feet. Foundation walls in dwelling houses shall be, below the basement floor beams, four inches thicker than the walls next above them.

All foundation walls shall be understood to mean that portion of the wall below the level of the street curb, and depth shall be computed from the curb level downward.

SEC. 5. In all dwelling-houses not above thirty feet in height, and not more than twenty-five feet in width, the party and outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick. In all dwelling-houses from thirty to thirty-eight feet in height, and not more than twenty-eight feet in width, the outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick, and the party walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick. In all dwelling-houses from thirty-eight to fifty-five feet in height, and not more than thirty-feet in width, the outside and party walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick; and if above fifty-five feet, the walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick, to the top of the second-story beams, provided the same is twenty feet above the curb level, and if not, then to the under side of the third-story beams; and also provided that portion of the wall twelve inches thick shall not exceed fifty-five feet in height from the said sixteen-inch wall.

SEC. 6. In all buildings other than dwelling-houses, not above thirty-five feet in height, and not more than twenty-seven feet in width, the outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick, and the party walls not less than twelve inches thick; if above thirty-five feet and under fifty feet in height, the walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick; if above fifty feet and under sixty-five feet in height, the walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick, to the height of twenty feet, and not less than twelve inches thick from thence to the top; and if above sixty-five feet high, and under eighty feet in height, the walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick to the height of thirty feet, and not less than twelve inches thick from thence to the top. In all buildings over twenty-seven feet in width, and not having either brick partition walls or girders, supported by columns running from front to rear, the walls shall be increased an additional four inches in thickness, to the same relative thickness in height as required under this section for every additional ten feet in width of said building or any portion thereof. It is understood that the amount of materials specified may be used either in piers or buttresses, provided the walls between the same shall in no case be less than eight inches in thickness, to the height of forty feet, and if over that height, then twelve inches thick.

SEC. 7. In all buildings in which there are stone or brick partition walls, the said partition walls shall be subject to the clauses and provisions set forth, with regard to foundations, thickness and heights; and if there should be substituted iron or wooden girders, supported upon iron or wooden columns, in place of the partition walls, they shall be made of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of two hundred and fifty pounds for every square foot of the floor or floors that rest upon them, exclusive of the weight of material employed in their construction, and shall have footing courses and foundation wall equal to that of the party wall, with inverted arches under and between the columns, or two footing courses of large, well-shaped stone, laid cross-wise edge to edge; and at least ten inches thick in each course, the lower footing course to be equal in area to that under a party wall; and under every column as above set forth, a cap of cut granite, at least twelve inches thick, and of a diameter twelve inches greater than that of the column, must be laid.

SEC. 8. No wall of any building now erected, or hereafter to be built or erected in the said City, shall be cut off or altered below, to be supported in any manner, in whole or in part, by wood, but shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or iron; and no wood or timber shall be used between such wall and such supporters. Every temporary support placed under any wall, girder, or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building, shall be equal in strength to the permanent support required for such wall, girder, or beam. And the walls of every building shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story until the next tier of beams are on and leveled up.

SEC. 9. All stone walls less than twenty-four inches thick, shall have at least one header, extending through the walls, in every six square feet; and if over twenty-four inches in thickness, shall have one header for every six superficial feet on both sides of the wall, and running into the wall at least two feet. In every brick wall every fifth course of bricks shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick, in which case every fifth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the courses of the faced brick, and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting face brick in half, and backing the same by a continuous row of headers. In all walls which are faced with thin ashlar, anchored to the backing, or in which the ashlar has not either alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternate heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than eight inches thick, and all eight-inch backing shall be laid up in cement mortar, and shall not be built to greater height than prescribed for eight-inch walls. All heading courses shall be good, hard, perfect brick.

SEC. 10. In all buildings where the walls are built hollow, the same amount of stone or brick shall be used in their construction as if they were solid, as above set forth; and no hollow walls shall be built unless the two walls forming the same shall be connected by continuous vertical ties of the same materials as the walls, and not over 24 inches apart. The heights of all walls shall be computed from the curb level. No swelled or refuse brick shall be allowed in any wall or pier.

SEC. 11. The mortar used in the construction of any building shall be composed of lime or cement, mixed with sand, in proper proportions. No inferior lime or cement shall be used; and all sand shall be clean, sharp grit, free from loam, and all joints in all walls must be filled with mortar.

SEC. 12. Any building except a private dwelling, over thirty feet in width, if built (or used) for the purpose of a hotel or boarding-house, shall have one or more brick, stone or fire-proof partition walls running from front to rear. These walls shall be so located that the space between any two of the bearing walls of the building shall not be over twenty-five feet.

SEC. 13. Every isolated pier less than six superficial feet at the base, and all piers supporting a wall built of rubble-stone or brick, or under any iron beam or arch girder, or arch on which a wall rests or lintel supporting a wall, shall, at intervals of not more than thirty inches in height, have built into it a bond-stone not less than four inches thick, of a diameter each way equal to the diameter of the pier, except that in front piers above the curb the bond-stone may be four inches less than the pier in diameter; and all piers shall be built of good hard burnt brick and cement, and all the bricks in such piers shall be of the hardest quality, and be well wet before laid; and the walls and piers under all compound girders, iron or other columns, shall have a bond-stone every thirty inches in height from the bottom, whether said piers are in the walls or not, and a cap-stone at least twelve inches in thickness by the whole size of the bearing.

SEC. 14. All walls shall be securely anchored, with iron anchors, to each tier of beams. The front, rear, side, end, and party-walls shall, if not carried up together, be anchored to each other every six feet in height, by tie-anchors, made of 1¼-inch by ⅜ of an inch wrought iron. The said anchors shall be built into the front and rear walls, at least one-half the thickness of the front and rear walls, so as to secure the front and rear walls to the side, end, or party walls, and all stones used for the facing of any building, except where built with alternate headers and stretchers, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be strongly anchored with iron anchors; and all such anchors shall be let into the stone at least one inch. The side and or party walls shall be anchored to each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than eight feet apart, with good, strong wrought-iron anchors, three-eighths of an inch by one inch, well built into the side walls, and well fastened to the side of the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders, the ends of the beams resting on the girder shall be strapped by wrought-iron straps of the same size and at the same distance apart, and in the same beam as the wall-anchors; all wall-anchors used in any building except dwellings, shall be three-eighths by one inch wrought-iron, and shall hook over a three-quarter round bolt of wrought iron running through the beam.

SEC. 15. All side or party, and front or rear walls not corniced, and where no gutter is required on any building over fifteen feet high, shall be built up and extended at least twelve inches above the roof, and shall be coped with stone or iron; provided, that where partition walls are carried up, and where Mansard or French roofs are built, over a hotel or block of houses, the partition and division walls may be carried up above the roofing and coped with some fire-proof material, or shall be carried up to the under side of the roof-planking; and the roof-planking must, in all such cases, have a space of at least four inches left, extending the entire length of the wall between the ends or sides of said planking, filled up to the top of the planking with good mortar, and the slating or other roof material may then be carried over the same.

SEC. 16. Compound beams with cast-iron arches and wrought-iron ties, used to span openings not more than ten feet in width, shall have a bearing of at least twelve inches by the thickness of the wall to be supported, and for every additional foot of span over and above the said ten feet, the bearing shall be increased one inch; provided the same are supported at the ends on walls or piers of brick or stone, and on the front of any building where the supports are of iron or of solid cut stone, they shall be at least twelve inches on the face, and the width of the thickness of the wall to be supported, and in all cases shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, and shall rest upon a cut granite base block at least twelve inches thick by the full size of the bearing, and all compound beams or girders used in any building, shall be, throughout, of a thickness not less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, and shall be made in the best manner. All compound beams shall have a cast-iron shoe on the upper side, to answer for the skew back of a brick or cut-stone arch, which said arch shall always be turned over the same, and the arch shall, in no case, be less than eight inches in height by the width of the wall to be supported, and the shoe shall be made strong enough to resist the pressure of the arch in all cases. Cut-stone or hard brick arches, with two wrought-iron tie-rods, of sufficient strength, may be turned over any openings less than forty feet; provided they have skew backs of cut stone or cast or wrought iron into which the tension bars or rods shall be properly secured by heavy wrought-iron washers, necks, and heads of wrought-iron, properly secured to the skew backs. The above clause is intended to meet cases where the arch has not abutments of sufficient size to resist its thrust.

SEC. 17. All openings for doors and windows in all buildings, except as otherwise provided, shall have a good and sufficient arch of stone or brick, well built and keyed, and with good and sufficient abutments, or a lintel of stone or iron, as follows: For an opening not more than four feet, the lintel shall not be less than eight inches in height; and for an opening not more than five feet in breadth, the lintel shall be twelve inches in height; and for an opening exceeding five feet in breadth, the lintel shall increase in height, over and above the twelve inches before provided, one inch for every additional foot in breadth of the opening; and every such opening less than five feet in breadth, in all walls over eight inches in thickness, shall have a lintel of stone or iron not less than seven inches in breadth, and one-third the thickness of the walls on which it rests; and in all openings as aforesaid, in any eight-inch wall, the lintel shall be one-half the thickness of the wall; and on the inside of all openings in which the lintels shall be less than the width of the wall, there shall be a good timber lintel on the inside of the other lintels, which shall rest, at each end, not more than four inches on any wall, column, post or pillar, and shall be chamfered at each end, and shall have a double rolock arch over the said lintel; or the said arch may be turned on a centre, which may be struck after the arch is turned, provided the piers or abutments are of a sufficient strength to bear the thrust of the arch, and all arches over openings or fire-places shall be built of good hard brick, and well keyed; all lintels over openings returned on a corner building shall be of iron or stone, of the breadth before provided for, and of the full thickness of the wall to be supported; and where the second-story window sills rest upon the said lintel-course, the lintel shall be of iron or stone, and shall be the full size of the wall to be supported. Where hollow cast-iron lintels are placed over openings, they shall have a brick arch of sufficient thickness, with skew backs and tie-rods of sufficient strength to support the superincumbent weight, independent of the cast-iron lintel.

SEC. 18. All stores or storehouses, or other buildings which are more than two stories, or above twenty-five feet in height above the curb level, except dwelling-houses, school-houses or churches, shall have doors, blinds or shutters, made of fire-proof metal, on every window and entrance above the first story, where the same do not open upon a street. Where, in any such building, the shutters, blinds or doors, cannot be put on the outside of such door or window, they shall be put on the inside; and every such door, blind or shutter, shall be closed on the completion of the business of each day; and if fire-proof shutters or blinds are put upon the front or sides of any building on the street fronts, they must be so constructed that they can be opened from the outside, above the first story.

SEC. 19. All chimneys, and all flues in stone or brick walls, in any building, without reference to the purpose for which they may be used, shall be properly pargetted on the inside with good parging mortar, or the joints shall be struck smooth on the inside. And no tin or other metal flue or flues, pipe or pipes, of a single thickness of metal, to convey heated air in any building hereafter to be built, altered, or erected in any part of the said City, shall be allowed, unless the same be so constructed as to have a thickness of not less than one inch of plaster of paris between the said metal pipe, flue or flues, and any of the timber or wood-work adjoining the same. Unless the plaster of paris is put on as above set forth, the pipes in all cases must be double, that is, two pipes, one inside the other, at least one inch apart, and filled with plaster of paris. Fire-brick pipes, for conveying hot air, may also be put in wooden partitions, provided they have a spigot and faucet-joint filled with plaster. No steam-pipe shall be placed within two inches of any timber or wood-work as aforesaid; where the said space of two inches around the steam-pipe is objectionable, it shall be protected by a soapstone or an earthen ring or tube. No base, or flooring, or roofing, or any other wood-work shall be placed against any brick or other flue, until the same shall be well plastered with plaster of paris behind such woodwork. All flues in any building shall be properly cleaned, and all rubbish removed, and the flues left smooth on the inside, upon the completion of all such buildings as aforesaid. No chimney shall be started or built upon any floor or beam, and in no case where the breast of a chimney shall project more than four inches in any eight-inch wall, or eight inches in a twelve-inch wall, shall it be commenced in any wall, but shall be started and built on the same line from the foundation; and if supported by piers, the said piers shall start from the foundation, and on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall not be less than sixteen inches on the face; and all such piers shall be well built into the wall. All hearths shall be supported by arches of stone or brick, and no chimneys projecting over the distance above specified shall be cut off below, in whole or in part, and supported by wood, but shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or iron, and all chimneys in any building or buildings as aforesaid, already erected, or hereafter to be erected or built, or any other chimney or chimneys in any part of said City, which shall be dangerous in any manner whatsoever, shall be repaired or taken down. In all chimneys which are corbeled out from the walls, as above described, they shall be supported by five courses of brick.

SEC. 20. No smoke-pipe, in any building with wooden or combustible floors and ceilings, shall enter any flue, unless the said pipe shall be at least eighteen inches from either the floors or ceilings; and in all cases where smoke-pipes pass through stud or wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by either a double collar of metal, with at least four inches air space, and holes for ventilation, or by a soapstone ring, not less than three inches in thickness, and extending through the partition, or by a solid coating of plaster of Paris, three inches thick, or by an earthenware ring, three inches from the pipe. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air, or other furnaces are used, the furnace smoke-pipe must be kept at least two feet below the beams or ceiling above the same, unless said beams or ceiling shall be properly protected by a shield of tin plate suspended above said smoke-pipe, with sufficient space for the free circulation of air above and below said shield; and the smoke-pipe shall, in all cases, be kept at least eight inches from the beams or ceilings, as aforesaid; and the top of all furnaces set in brick must be covered with brick, slate, or tin plate supported by iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering to be in addition to, and not less than six inches from the ordinary covering to the hot-air chamber. If, however, there is not height enough to build the furnace top at least four inches below the floor beams, or ceiling, then the floor beams must be trimmed around the furnace, and said covering and the trimmers and headers must be at least four inches from the same. The top of portable furnace or furnaces, not set in brick, shall be kept at least one foot below the beams or ceiling, with a shield of tin plate, made tight, and suspended below the said beams or ceiling, and extend one foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides. All hot-air registers, hereafter placed in the floor of any building, shall be set in soapstone borders, not less than two inches in width. All soapstone borders to be firmly set in plaster of paris, or guaged mortar; all floor register boxes to be made of tin plate, with a flange on the top, to fit the groove in the soapstone, the register to rest upon the same. There shall also be an open space, of two inches, on all sides of the register-box, extending from the under side of the ceiling below the register, to the soap-stone in the floor; the outside of said space to be covered with a casing of tin plate, made tight on all sides, to extend from the under side of the aforesaid ceiling up to, and turn under, the said soapstone. Registers twelve by nineteen inches, or less than fifteen by twenty-five inches, shall have a space of three inches between the register-box and casing; registers of fifteen by twenty-five, and more, shall have a space of three and a half inches.

SEC. 21. In no building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall any wooden beams or timbers be placed within eight inches of any flue, whether the same be a smoke, air or any other flue. All wooden beams and other timbers in the party wall of every building hereafter to be erected or built of stone, brick or iron, shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least four inches of solid mason work. No floor beam shall be supported wholly upon any wood partition, but every beam, except headers and tail beams, shall rest, at each end, not less than four inches in the wall, or upon a girder, as authorized by this act. And every trimmer or header more than four feet long, used in any building, except a dwelling, shall be hung in stirrup irons of suitable thickness for the size of the timbers. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building, where stone, brick or iron is commonly used, except bond timbers and lintels, as hereinbefore provided for, and no bond timber in any wall shall in width and thickness exceed that of a course of brick. No bond timber shall be more than three feet in length, and such bond timbers shall be laid eighteen inches apart, parallel to each other, and there shall be eight inches of brick or mason work between the ends of the same. In all buildings where the floor beams are of wood, the end of the beams resting on the wall shall be cut to the bevel of three inches. In every building, already erected or hereafter to be built, the floors shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, exclusive of the weight of the material used in their construction. And all timbers or beams used in any building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall be of good sound material, free from rot, sap, shakes or rotten knots, and of such size and dimensions as the purpose for which the building is intended requires.

SEC. 22. Wooden cornices may be placed on buildings not over forty feet in height, or on three-story and basement dwelling-houses; provided, that the said cornices, whether used for a gutter or not, shall have the brackets well built into the walls, and well fastened to wall strips built into the wall for that purpose; and in all cases, the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof, and when the cornice projects above the roof, the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornices; and no wooden cornice shall extend across two or more buildings, but the same shall return against the building on which it is placed, and the party walls shall, in all cases, extend up above the planking of the cornice, and be coped; and all exterior cornices and gutters of all other buildings, hereafter to be erected or built, shall be of some fire-proof material; and in every case, the greatest weight of stone, iron, or other material of which the cornice shall be constructed, shall be on the inside of the outer line of the wall on which the cornice shall rest, in the proportion of three of wall to two of cornice in weight; allowance being made for the excess of leverage produced by the projection of the cornice beyond the face of the wall; and all fire-proof cornices shall be well secured to the walls with iron anchors, independent of any wood-work, and all exterior wooden cornices or gutters that may be unsafe or rotten, shall be made safe or be taken down.

SEC. 23. The planking and sheathing of the roof of every building erected or built as aforesaid, shall in no case be extended across the front, rear, side, end, or party wall thereof; and every such building, and the top and sides of every dormer window thereon, shall be covered and roofed with slate, tin, zinc, copper or iron, or such other equally fire-proof roofing as a majority of the insurance companies of the City of New-York, which are incorporated under the laws of this State, will insure at the same rate of premium as other articles in this section mentioned, or which shall be approved by the Board of Inspection appointed under this act. And no building hereafter erected or built, or already erected in any part of said City, more than two stories, or above thirty feet in height above the curb level, to the highest part thereof, which shall require roofing, shall be roofed with any other roofing or covering, except as aforesaid. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any shingle roof, provided the building is not altered in height.

All buildings in the City of New-York, whether already erected or hereafter to be built, shall have scuttle frames and doors, or bulkheads leading to the roof, made of or covered with some fire-proof material, and shall have ladders or stairways leading to the same, and all such scuttles and stairways, or ladders leading to the roof, shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all time, and all scuttles shall not be less in size than two by three feet.

SEC. 24. All gas, water, steam, or other pipes which may be introduced into any building other than a dwelling-house, shall not be let into the beams, unless the same be placed within thirty-six inches of the end of the beams, and in no case shall be let into the beams more than two inches in depth.

SEC. 25. In all buildings, every floor shall be of sufficient strength, in all its parts, to bear safely, upon every superficial foot of its surface, seventy-five pounds; and if used as a place of public assembly, one hundred and twenty pounds; and if used as a store, factory, warehouse, or for any other manufacturing or commercial purposes, from one hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds and upwards; the weight in each class of these buildings being determined by the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, created by this act, who shall form a schedule of the weights required to be supported safely on the floors of each class, and furnish a printed copy of this schedule to any person applying for it. Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weights aforesaid, in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed; and every column, post, or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required, as above, to be supported safely upon said portions of said floors.

In all calculations for the strength of materials to be used in every building, the proportion between the safe weight and the breaking weight shall be as one to three, for all beams, girders and other pieces subjected to a cross strain; and shall be as one to six for all posts, columns and other vertical supports, and for all tie-rods, tie-beams and other pieces subjected to a tensile strain. And the requisite dimensions of each piece of material is to be ascertained by computation, by applicable rules given by Tredgold, Hodgkinson, Barlow and other reliable writers on the strength of materials, using for constants in the rules only such numbers as have been deduced from experiments on materials of like kind with that proposed to be used.

SEC. 26. In all fire-proof buildings, either brick walls with wrought-iron beams, or cast or wrought-iron columns with wrought-iron beams, must be used in the interior; and the following rules shall be observed:

1. All metal columns shall be planed true and smooth at both ends, and shall rest on cast-iron bed-plates and have cast-iron caps, which shall also be planed true. If brick arches are used between the beams, the arches shall have a rise of at least an inch and a quarter to each foot of span between the beams.

2. And all arches shall be at least four inches thick. Arches over four feet span shall be increased in thickness towards the haunches by additions of four inches in thickness of brick; the first additional thickness shall commence at two and a half feet from the centre of the span; the second addition at six and a half feet from the centre of the span; and the thickness shall be increased thence four inches for every additional four feet of span toward the haunches.

3. The said brick arches shall be laid to a line on the centres with a close joint, and the bricks shall be hard burnt, and shall be well wet and the joints well filled with cement mortar, in proportions of not more than two of sand to one of cement, by measure. The arches shall be well grouted, pinned and keyed.

4. All iron beams in stores or storehouses shall have wrought-iron ties, which shall be at least one inch in diameter, placed not more than six feet from centres, and the said ties shall be well secured to the lower half of each beam, and into a beam or continuous piece of angle iron at both walls against which the arches abut.

5. Under the ends of all the iron beams, where they rest on the walls, a stone template must be built into the walls; said templates to be eight inches wide in twelve inch walls, and in all walls of greater thickness, to be in width not less than four inches less than the width of said walls, and not to be, in any case, less than eight inches in thickness and eighteen inches long.

SEC. 27. All dwelling houses, in any part of the City of New-York, already erected, or that may hereafter be built, that now are or may be more than forty feet high, that shall be occupied by or built to contain six or more families, above the first story, and all dwelling houses that shall be occupied by or built to contain eight or more families above the first floor, shall have a stairway connected with a proper scuttle or other opening, leading to the roof, and all the rooms on each floor shall be connected by doors from front to rear, and every such dwelling-house shall have placed thereon a practical fire-proof fire-escape that shall be approved of by the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, in the City of New-York; and all front and rear tenement houses on the same lot shall be connected by an iron bridge, provided, that where any such building shall be built fire-proof throughout, or where there are two or more dwelling-houses adjoining, and of equal height and with flat roofs, the same may be exempt from the requirements of this section; and no dwelling-houses, such as are mentioned in this section, now built, or which may hereafter be built, shall have any hay, straw, hemp, flax, wood, shavings, burning fluid, turpentine, camphene, or any other combustible material, stored therein, or kept on sale, except in such quantities as shall be provided for by ordinances of the Common Council in said City.

SEC. 28. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any brick front or wooden building already erected in said City, that has a peak roof, to raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and except that such new roof be covered with any of the articles of roofing mentioned in the twenty-third section of this act: and, unless all such buildings when so raised, shall not exceed forty feet in height to the highest part thereof, and all such brick dwelling-houses that have eight-inch walls, the said walls shall not exceed forty feet in height; and, also, provided that all such dwelling-houses exceed twenty-five feet in height to the peak, before the said alteration. If any such building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or, if the grade is altered, all such buildings may be raised or lowered, to meet the requirements of said grade. And no brick front or wooden building whatsoever, in said City, southward of said line, shall be enlarged or built upon, unless the exterior walls of such addition or enlargement be of fire-proof materials; provided, however, that such brick front, or wooden building only, may be raised, lowered or altered, under the circumstances, and in the same manner especially provided for in this section; and no wooden building shall be removed from one lot to another, southward of said line.

SEC. 29. No wooden shed shall be erected southward of said line, unless one whole side of the same shall be left entirely and constantly open. And also, provided the same does not exceed twelve feet in height to the peak or highest part thereof, from the level on which it is placed, and shall not contain any straw, hay, hemp, flax, or any combustible materials (fuel excepted.) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the erection of any wooden building, provided the same does not exceed twelve feet in height to the peak or highest part thereof, above the level of the earth on which it is placed; and also, provided the same be wholly covered on the outside with any fire-proof material.

No outside wooden stairs shall be erected southward of said line, except to the second-story floor of any building to which the same shall be attached; and if any such stairway shall be inclosed, the same shall be wholly covered with some fire-proof material.

SEC. 30. Any piazza, platform, or balcony, that does not exceed ten feet in width, and that does not extend more than three feet above the second-story floor of any building to which the same may be attached, or the roof of which does not exceed the same height, may be built of wood, provided the same is open on the side; and such piazza, platform, or balcony, may be built higher, or may be inclosed, provided the same shall have end or party walls of stone or brick, not less than eight inches thick, which shall be started and built from the foundation, and carried up above the roof, and be coped with stone or iron; and the roofs of all piazzas shall be covered with some fire-proof material; any bay or oval window, that does not extend more than three feet above the third-story floor of any dwelling-house to which the same shall be attached, may be built of wood.

SEC. 31. All privies, not exceeding ten feet square, and ten feet high, and all ferry-houses which shall be erected with the express permission of the Corporation of the City of New-York, may be built and covered with wood, boards and shingles.

All ash-holes or ash-houses within the said City, shall be built of stone, brick, or iron, without the use of wood in any part thereof.

SEC. 32. Every wooden building, or frame building with a brick front, or any other front, situated in the said City, south of said line, which may hereafter be damaged by fire, or otherwise, to any amount not greater than one-half the value thereof, at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt; but, if such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then such building shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down.

SEC. 33. The amount and extent of such damage by fire, or otherwise, shall be determined by the Deputy-Superintendent created under this act, and one surveyor appointed by the fire insurance company or companies, if such building or buildings are insured, and one surveyor appointed by the owner or owners. But, if such building or buildings be not insured, then the damage shall be determined by the Deputy Superintendent and a surveyor appointed by the owner or owners; and in case these two do not agree, they shall appoint a third party, and a decision of a majority of them, reduced to writing, and sworn to, shall be conclusive in the premises; and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after such decision shall have been rendered.

SEC. 34. No building already erected, or hereafter to be built, in said City, shall be enlarged, raised, altered, or built upon in such manner that were such building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this act, it would be a violation of any of the provisions of this act, except as herein provided. And all buildings built of stone, brick or iron, and all wooden buildings, with or without brick fronts, in any part of said City, before the same shall be enlarged, raised, or built upon, shall be first examined by said Department, to ascertain if the building or buildings, or either of them, are in a good and safe condition to be enlarged, raised or built upon; and no such buildings, as aforesaid, shall be enlarged, raised or built upon, until after such examination and decision; and the decision of said Department, under such examination, shall be final and conclusive in the premises, and shall be made without delay.

SEC. 35. All plans and specifications for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of any building, or part of a building, in the City of New-York, may, at the option of the owner, before the execution thereof, be submitted for examination and approval to the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings under said Department, to examine the same without delay, and, when found or made to conform to the requirements of the several provisions of this act, to certify the approval of said Department to the same, and, where such approved plans and specifications shall be strictly followed in the construction, alteration, or repair of any such building, or part of a building, then the owner of such building, and all persons executing the work under such approved plans and specifications, shall be exonerated from all liability under the several provisions of this act.

SEC. 36. The Department created under this act shall have full power, in passing upon any question relative to the mode, manner of construction, or materials to be used in the erection, alteration, or repair of any building in the City of New-York, where the same is not specially provided for herein, to make the same conform to the true intent, meaning, and spirit of the several provisions hereof; and shall also have discretionary power, upon application therefor, to modify or vary any of the several provisions of this act to meet the requirements of special cases, where the same do not conflict with public safety and the public good, so that substantial justice may be done; but no such deviation shall be permitted, except a record of the same shall be kept by said Department, and a certificate be first issued to the party applying for the same. Such certificate shall be issued only upon an order first being obtained therefor upon a sworn petition setting forth the facts upon application to a special term of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York, said Supreme Court hereby being authorized to grant such order in its discretion.

SEC. 37. The owner or owners of any dwelling-house, store, storehouse, or other building, or of any frame building, with or without a brick front, or any wooden building, or of any ash-house, ash-hole, or wooden shed upon which any violation of this act may be placed or shall exist, whether he or they may be the owner or owners of the land in a fee, or not, or be the lessee, or lessees thereof, or has or have a qualified or contingent interest therein, by virtue of some agreement or contract in writing or in any other manner, and any master architect or architects, who may be employed or assist therein, or any and all other persons who shall violate any provision of this act, or fail to comply therewith, shall for each and every such violation, or non-compliance, respectively forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and any master-builder or builders, master-carpenter or carpenters, master-mason or masons, master-roofer or roofers, furnace-maker or makers, or other persons who shall violate any provisions of this act, or who may be employed or assist therein, shall, for every such violation not removed within ten days, after notice of the violation shall be given to him or them, respectively forfeit and pay the additional sum of fifty dollars, provided, however, in all cases of violation that shall be in existence at the time this act takes effect, that no penalty shall attach until after a notice of ten days shall be given requiring the removal of such violation or violations.

SEC. 38. All courts of civil jurisdiction in the City of New-York shall have cognizance and jurisdiction over all suits or proceedings herein authorized to be brought for the recovery of any penalty, and the enforcement of any of the several provisions of this act; and any Court of Record in said City shall have power at any time, after the service of notice of violation, to enjoin and restrain, by injunction order, the further progress of any violation named in this act; and all courts in which suits or proceedings are instituted, upon the rendition of a verdict for any penalty or penalties, shall give judgment for the amount of such penalty or penalties, and costs, and for the removal of such violation or violations, and may enforce the removal of all such violations, and the collection of such penalties, by first issuing a precept before the entry of said judgment, to the Superintendent and Inspectors of Buildings, commanding the removal of such violations, said violations to be removed, and a return of said precept, with the expense of such removal indorsed thereon, to be made in the same manner as provided for the removal of unsafe buildings, under section 43 of this act, such expenses thus returned to be adjusted and inserted in the entry of judgment; and said judgment collected upon execution; but nothing in this section contained shall confer equity powers upon any but Courts of Equity jurisdiction.

SEC. 39. The notice of violation named under this act shall be signed by the Superintendent of Buildings, or his deputy, and may be served by any of the inspectors or messengers, by leaving a copy of the same with any person or persons violating, or who may be liable, under any of the several provisions of this act, and shall contain a description of the building, premises, or property upon which such violation shall have been put or may exist, a duplicate copy of which, together with a notice of commencement of suit for the recovery of any or all of the penalties herein prescribed, may be at any time thereafter filed in the County Clerk's office, in the City of New-York, in the same manner as now by law provided for the filing of *lis pendens*, and thereupon shall have the like effect; and any judgment recovered upon the suit named in the notice so filed, shall be a lien upon the said property therein described, from the time of such filing, and may be enforced against said property, in every respect, notwithstanding the same may be transferred subsequent to the filing of said notice.

SEC. 40. Any and all persons who, after having been personally served with the notice of violation, as hereinbefore prescribed, shall fail to comply therewith, and shall continue to violate any of the several provisions of this act, or who shall be accessory thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment; and upon complaint made before any Police Justice, or any Court of criminal jurisdiction within the City of New-York, shall be arrested and held to bail by said Justice or said Court, and upon conviction of such offence, shall pay all costs of such arrest, and shall be fined in a sum not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, or may be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six months, said fine and imprisonment to be imposed in the discretion of the Court by whom said person so arrested and held to bail shall be tried, and said Criminal Courts, and the Judges thereof, respectively, are hereby authorized to act and do as aforesaid.

SEC. 41. Any building or buildings, part or parts of a building, wall, walls, parts of walls, or party walls, shed, chimney, staging or other structure, in the City of New-York, that from fire, excavation, improper erection or construction, or from any other cause, shall at any time become dangerous or unsafe, and endanger life or limb, may be taken down and removed or made secure, in manner following: Immediately upon such unsafe or dangerous building or buildings, part or parts of a building, wall, walls, or parts of walls or party walls, shed, chimney, staging or structure, being so reported to any of the officers of said department, the same shall be immediately entered upon the docket of unsafe buildings, and the owner or any one of the owners, agents, lessees, or other parties having a vested or contingent interest in the same, shall be served with a notice in writing, containing a description of the premises deemed unsafe or dangerous, requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed, as the same may be necessary, which said notice shall require the person thus served to immediately certify to the office of said department his or their assent or refusal to secure or remove the same, or their refusal or neglect so to do; and in case of their refusal or neglect to secure or remove the same, a survey will be made, at a time and place therein named, and that in case the said building shall remain so reported unsafe or dangerous, after such survey, that said report will be placed before a Court therein named, and a jury trial upon the allegations and statements contained in said report will be had before said Court at a time and place therein named, to determine whether said unsafe or dangerous building or premises shall be repaired and secured, or taken down and removed.

SEC. 42. If the person so served with notice shall certify his or their assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous premises, he or they shall be allowed until 12 o'clock M., of the day following the service of such notice, in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as the same can be done; but upon their refusal or neglect to comply with any of the requirements of said notice so served, then a survey of the premises named in said notice shall be had at the time and place therein named, by three competent persons, either practical builders or architects, to be composed of the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, one person who shall be appointed by the American Institute of Architects of the City of New-York, and one person to be appointed by the owner, agent, lessee, or other interested person thus notified, upon whose refusal to appoint such Surveyor, however, the said other two Surveyors may make such survey; and in case of a disagreement, shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, whose decision shall be final; and a report of such survey, reduced to writing, shall constitute the issue to be placed before the Court for trial.

SEC. 43. Whenever the report of any such survey, had as aforesaid, shall cite that the building or premises, thus surveyed, are unsafe and dangerous, or in a condition endangering life and limb, the Attorney of the Fire Department of the City of New-York shall immediately file a note of issue with the Clerk of any Court of equity jurisdiction in the City of New-York, and said Clerk shall thereupon place said issue before said Court, or if in case said Court is not in session, then before a Judge or Justice thereof, and said Court or said Judge or Justice shall, at the time designated in said notice, proceed to the trial of said issue before a jury, whose verdict shall be conclusive and final, and shall try said issue without delay, giving precedence to the trial of such issue over all others; and said Court, Judge or Justice shall have power to impannel a jury for that purpose; and upon the rendition of a verdict against said party so served with notice, and before entry of judgment, the Judge or Justice trying said cause shall issue a precept out of said Court, directed to the Superintendent of Buildings and Inspectors appointed under this act, citing said verdict, and commanding them to forthwith repair and secure, or cause to be repaired and secured, or take down and remove, or cause to be taken down and removed, as the same may be, in accordance with said verdict, said unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, part or parts of a building, wall, walls, parts of walls, party-walls, shed, chimney, staging or structure, or other premises that shall have been named in said notice; and shall immediately, thereupon, proceed to execute and enforce the commands of said precept, and may employ such labor and furnish such materials as may be necessary for that purpose, the expense of which, together with the costs of such survey, and an allowance of twenty dollars costs of said trial added thereto, to be indorsed upon said precept, shall be a charge against the owner or owners of said premises, and a lien against the same, and shall be collected as hereinafter provided; and after having so done, said officers shall make a return of said precept, with an indorsement of their action thereunder, and the costs and expenses thereby incurred, to said Court; and thereupon said Court, or a Judge or Justice thereof, shall tax and adjust the amount indorsed upon said precept, and insert the same in the judgment-roll in said action or proceeding, and the amount of said judgment shall be a lien upon said property, and shall be collected upon execution, by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 44. Provided, nevertheless, that immediately upon the issuing of said precept, the owner or owners of said building or premises, or any party interested therein, upon application to said Superintendent of Buildings, shall be allowed to execute and enforce the commands of said precept, at his or their own proper costs and expenses, provided the same shall be done immediately and in accordance with the requirements of said precept, upon the payment of all costs incurred up to that time.

And it is further provided, that in case no person having an interest in said unsafe or dangerous buildings, walls, or premises, can be found, after diligent search within twenty-four hours after said premises shall have been entered upon the docket of unsafe buildings, upon whom to serve said notice, then said notice may be served, by posting the same in some conspicuous place upon said premises, which shall be deemed a personal notice to all parties having any interest therein.

SEC. 45. There is hereby created in the City of New-York, under and subject to the Charter of said City, an executive department, to be known and designated as the "Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York," which shall have charge of enforcing the several provisions of this act, and this department shall also perform all the duties, and possess all the powers heretofore performed and possessed by the Fire Wardens of the City of New-York, and said Department shall be provided with office-room and all the necessary supplies for the proper transaction of its business, in the same manner as now provided for other executive departments in said City.

SEC. 46. The chief officer of said department shall be called the "Superintendent of Buildings," who shall be qualified for such position as hereinafter provided, and who shall be appointed by the Mayor of said City, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors in said City, on or before the first day of May, 1862, and he shall hold office for the term of four years, or until his successor shall take office, but may be sooner removed, for malfeasance, incapacity or neglect of duty, by the Mayor, with the concurrence of said Board of Supervisors. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department, but shall hold no other office in said Board of Trustees. And the Superintendent of Buildings shall appoint, as subordinate officers under said Department, a Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, eight inspectors of buildings, a clerk and a messenger, all of whom shall hold office for the term of three years, but may be sooner removed by said Superintendent, for malfeasance, incapacity or neglect of duty, and any position, held under this act, upon becoming vacant from any cause, shall be filled in the same manner as herein provided.

SEC. 47. All the officers under said department, except the clerk and messenger, shall be either practical architects, house-carpenters, or masons, and before their appointment shall each pass an examination before a committee on examination appointed by the American Institute of Architects in said City, and shall furnish a certificate of such examination, signed by said committee, certifying to their knowledge and competency to perform all the duties of such office, and in addition to such qualifications, the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and one-half in number of the Inspectors, shall be exempt firemen of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and the Superintendent, in addition to such qualifications, shall also have been engaged in conducting or carrying on business as an architect, house-carpenter, or mason, at least seven years; of which he shall make oath to before said Mayor.

SEC. 48. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings to sign all "certificates" and "notices" required to be issued under this act; to make return of violations to the Attorney of the New-York Fire Department for prosecution; to have kept, in proper books for that purpose, a register of all transactions in said Department; to submit to the Mayor and Common Council, once in every six months, a detailed statement of said transactions; to return quarter yearly to the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department a statement, under oath, of all the transactions of said Department in detail, and perform such other duties as are herein required of him, and he shall have a general supervision and direction over the officers of said Department.

SEC. 49. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Superintendent of Buildings to examine all buildings whereon violations are reported, and all buildings reported dangerous or damaged by fire, and make a written report of such examination to the Superintendent, with his opinion relative thereto, to examine all buildings under application to raise, enlarge, alter, or build upon, and report to the Superintendent the condition of the same, with his opinion relative thereto, and in the absence of the Superintendent he shall be empowered to act with all the powers enjoyed and possessed by said Superintendent.

SEC. 50. The Inspectors of Buildings shall be under the direction of the Superintendent and Deputy, and shall attend all fires occurring in their respective districts, and report to the Chief Engineer, or Assistant-Engineers present, all information they may have relative to the construction and condition of the buildings or premises on fire, and the adjoining buildings, whether the same be dangerous or otherwise. And report, in writing, to said department, all such buildings damaged by fire or otherwise, together with a statement of the nature and amount of such damages, as near as they can ascertain, together with the street and number of such buildings, the name of the owners, lessees, and occupants, and for what purpose occupied; and said Inspectors shall examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration and repair, throughout the respective districts, at least once every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) and shall report, in writing, forthwith to the Deputy Superintendent, all violations of any of the several provisions of this act, together with the street and number of the building or premises upon which violations are found, and the names of the owners, agents, lessees, occupants, builders, masons, carpenters, roofers, furnace-builders and architects, and all other matters relative thereto, and shall report, in the same manner, all new buildings in their respective districts, and the clerk and messenger shall each perform such duties as may be assigned them by the Superintendent or Deputy. All the officers appointed under this act, shall, so far as may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said City.

SEC. 51. The officers under said department shall receive an annual salary, payable in equal monthly parts, as follows: The Superintendent of Buildings in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Deputy Superintendent of Buildings in the sum of two thousand dollars; the Inspectors of Buildings in the sum of one thousand dollars each; the clerk in the sum of nine hundred dollars; the messenger in the sum of eight hundred dollars; and shall each, (except the clerk and messenger,) before entering upon the discharge of their respective duties, execute to the Corporation a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, in a penal sum in amount twice that of their respective salaries, with such sureties as shall be approved of by the Comptroller of said City.

SEC. 52. All suits or proceedings, instituted for the enforcement of any of the several provisions of this act, or for the recovery of any penalty thereunder, shall be brought in the name of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, by the said Attorney under the directions of the Board of Trustees of said Fire Department, and it shall be the duty of said Attorney to take charge of the prosecution of all such suits or proceedings, in the same manner as now provided for the prosecution of violations of Corporation ordinances, and for that purpose shall have the same powers as the Corporation Attorney, collect and receive all moneys upon judgment, suits, or proceedings, so instituted, pay all necessary costs and disbursements thereon, and, upon payment of judgment and removal of violations thereunder, enter satisfaction thereof; he shall keep a correct and accurate register of all such suits and proceedings and an account of all moneys received and paid out thereon, and shall quarter-yearly render an account of such suits, proceedings and moneys to the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department of said City, and shall thereupon pay over the amount of all such penalties, when collected, to the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the use and benefit of said Fire Department.

SEC. 53. No suit or proceeding commenced or penalty incurred for any violation under this act, or fine or penalty recovered upon judgment, shall be discontinued, compromised, or remitted, except by an order of the Court, or Judge, or Justice thereof, having jurisdiction over the same, and said Court, Judge, or Justice, shall have discretionary power so to do, in the whole or in part, upon the joint application of the party aggrieved, said Attorney and the Trustees of the said Fire Department upon a sworn petition of the party aggrieved, setting forth the grounds of such application.

SEC. 54. The Board of Supervisors in the County of New-York shall, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and annually thereafter, raise and collect, by tax upon the real and personal property taxable within the City of New-York, such sum of money as shall be requisite and necessary to pay the salaries provided for under this act; such sum of money, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the City of New-York, and shall be disbursed to the several officers under this act, as they shall be entitled thereto.

SEC. 55. Chapter four hundred and seventy of the Laws of the State of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to provide against unsafe buildings in the City of New-York," and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the several provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect any suit, prosecution or proceeding commenced, or penalty or forfeiture incurred, for offence committed previous to the time when this act shall take effect; but every such suit, prosecution or proceeding may lawfully proceed, and every such offence be prosecuted and punished, as if the said laws and parts of laws hereby repealed had remained in full force.

SEC. 56. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next, and the Common Council of the City of New-York shall publish this act once a week, in every paper employed by said Common Council, from the time of its passage until said first day of May.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, this twenty-second day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[L. S.] HENRY P. WILLCOX,
Deputy Secretary of State.

A Receiver Appointed in the Hackley Case

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. Hackley et al.—The Court has now appointed Samuel Donelson a receiver in this case, with authority to receive the moneys due and to become due under the contract, to pay the laborers, subcontractors, &c., and to take charge of the surplus moneys until the further order of the Court.

This officer is ordered to file a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $24,000.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 29, 1862.

$27,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg	96	43	Bank of Commerce	89½
15,000	do	96½	100	do	90
20,000	do	96⅝	43	B'k of the Republic	98
20,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	97¼	10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	97½
5,000	do.......s30	97¼	5	Continental Bank	87
5,000	do	97⅛	20,000	Am. Gold....b30	101⅜
36,000	do	97⅝	21,000	do	101⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. War Ln ½ yearly	96	50,000	do.......b30	101⅜
			25,000	do.......s10	101½
1,500	Trea. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	101⅛	30	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	98½
1,000	do	101⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	83½
16,500	do	101⅛	150	do.......b30	83⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 y. cer.	98¾	100	do	83½
10,000	Ohio 6s, '60	100	50	do.......s60	83⅜
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '79	91	274	Pac. Mail St. Co.	109
1,000	do	91⅛	100	do.......s30	108¾
5,000	do	91¼	100	do.......s60	108½
1,000	do	91⅜	100	Erie Railway...b60	37⅛
1,000	do	91½	200	do	37
1,000	do	91⅝	450	do.......b60	37
20,000	Ind. War Loan	91	100	do.......s30	36¾
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	57	300	do	36⅞
5,000	do.......s30	57	50	do.......s60	36⅞
2,000	do.......s15	57	17	Erie Railway Pref.	61½
1,000	do.......s30	57⅛	150	do	61¾
10,000	do	57¼	100	Har. R. Pref.	31¼
5,000	do.......b30	57⅜	100	Reading R.......s10	44½
22,000	Missouri State 6s	50	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	22½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87½	60	do.......b10	22½
16,000	do	87⅜	50	Mi. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	45½
1,000	Erie R. 5th M. Bs	85½	50	Panama R.	124½
4,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.		50	Ill. Cen. R. Scr..b60	59½
	Sg. Fd. C. Bs.	101	100	do	59¾
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	84½	50	do	59⅜
1,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. bs. c.	99	50	do.......s60	59½
4,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ c.	99	300	do	59⅝
10,000	N. Ia. 1st mtg.	94	115	do	59¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d mtg.	17	50	Galena & Chic. R.	67½
2,000	M. S. 1st mtg. bs.	95	50	do.......s60	67¼
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st mtg.	80¼	350	Clev. & Tol. R...b10	42½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m. b30	53½	300	do	43
10,000	do	53¼	600	do	43½
5,000	do.......b30	53⅝	250	C. & R. I. R.	55
5,000	do.......b10	53⅜	125	do	54½
3,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st m.	90	50	do.......s30	54¾
3,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	88	150	do	54⅞
5	Bank of S. of N. Y.	87½	10	Little Miami R.	98

SECOND BOARD.

$87,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	97¼	14	Bank of Commerce	90
12,000	do	97½	11	Park Bank	103
50,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	97⅝	245	N. Y. Central R.	84
3,000	do	97¼	100	do.......s15	84
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89¾	100	Erie Railway	37⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 Year Cert.	98¾	24	Erie R. Pref.	62
20,000	do	98⅝	50	do	62¼
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	57⅜	500	do.......b30	62½
5,000	do.......s10	57¼	250	Harlem R. Pref'd	31½
5,000	do.......s30	57⅛	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	22½
25,000	Missouri State 6s	50½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	46½
10,000	do.......s60	50½	50	do	46
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	54	150	do	46¼
6,000	do	54¼	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip....b60	60
2,000	do	54½	100	do.......s30	60
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. R	42½	150	do.......b30	60¼
5,000	American Gold	101⅝	50	do	60½
130,000	do.......b3	102	150	Galena & Chica'o R.	67½
5,000	do.......b30	102	10	do	67⅝
5,000	do.......s60	101⅞	300	Clev. & Toledo R. s30	43
150	Pac. Ml. S'p Co.	109⅛	200	do	43⅛
150	do	109¼	75	do.......s30	43¼
50	do.......s30	109½	100	do.......s40	43
200	do	110	50	Chi. & R. Is. R. s30	55¼
50	do.......b30	110	50	Del., L. & W. R.	94
50	do.......s15	109¾			

TUESDAY, April 29—P. M.

There is a bright condition of affairs in Wall-street to-day. The Stock Exchange is firm and advancing, and the Money market unusually easy at very cheap rates of interest. The Government credit took another upward bound of 1½ ℘ cent., making the rise since the close of last week full 3 ℘ cent. The Coupon 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 sold as high as 97⅞ in the morning, and the registered stock followed up to 97½@⅝ in the afternoon. The Treasury 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1864 sold at 101⅛@101¼ ℘ cent., and the Treasury 6 ℘ cent. Certificates of 1863 at 98¾@99 ℘ cent. There was extraordinary eagerness manifested to purchase all the National securities, and but for the rapid rise on yesterday's advanced prices, a much larger business would have been done. The Border State Stocks were 1 ℘ cent. higher on Tennessees, and ½ ℘ cent. on Missouris, and nearly all the Railway mortgages were bid for at advanced figures by ½@1 ℘ cent. The Railway Share list responded indifferently on the first call of Stocks at the morning Board, but after the adjournment the Street demand was much stronger, and a rapid advance occurred in New-York Central, Erie Preferred, Toledo, Michigan Southern, &c., which was followed up at the Second Board at even higher rates. The top price of New-York Central was 84½ ℘ cent., as against 83¾@⅞ at the close of business yesterday, and for Erie Preferred 62½ ℘ cent. was paid, as against 61½@⅝ on Monday. The demand was also firm for Illinois Central shares, notwithstanding the much lower quotations from London. The dullness in Michigan Southern was overcome, and both classes of the Stock were sought for in the afternoon at a recovery of 1@1½ ℘ cent. The other Western shares and Erie Common Stock also closed firm at an advance of ⅜@½ ℘ cent.

Late in the afternoon the General market for Stocks was still firm. The advance in Pacific Mail is one of the features of the dealings yesterday and to-day; 110 ℘ cent. was paid for the [illegible] Stock, and that [illegible] confidently predicted in [illegible] for the Western Shares and New-York Central was strong, and the Border State Stocks closed firm; sales of Missouris at [illegible] ₩ cent.

New-York Central	84½	Pacific	109¾
Erie	37	Panama	124¾
Erie Preferred	62	Illinois Central	60¼
Mich. So. Guaranteed	46¾	United States 6s, '81	97½
Michigan Southern	23¾	Treas'y 7.30 ₩ cents	101¼
Michigan Central	55½	Treas'y Certificates	98⅜
Toledo	43¾	Missouris	60½
Rock Island	55⅛	Tennessees	57⅜
Galena	67⅞	Gold	101⅞

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce of the present week are unusually light, falling short of a million and a half of dollars. The more recent advices from England, however, are encouraging for Export orders of Flour and Grain, and as the opening of Canal navigation is near at hand, we may anticipate better returns through the coming month of May. There is a strong market for Flour and Provisions on the Corn Exchange to-day. For Indian Corn, the orders from Great Britain are understood to be large, but at limits rather below current prices. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending April 29, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,556,690	$2,136,284	$1,410,166
Prev. reported	26,129,937	40,399,747	39,192,460
Since Jan. 1	$27,686,627	$42,536,031	$40,603,626

The market for Money, to-day, is 5@6 ₩ cent. The employment among the Stock Brokers is only on a moderate scale at these low rates, while the Discount Brokers find it difficult to command prime selections of paper at 5½@7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, as in date from 60 days to 6 months. The price of Gold has gone up to 102 ₩ cent., and this rise has strengthened the rates of Exchange on London, which at the close of the Boston steamer mail this afternoon, are called 112½@112¾ ₩ cent. The deposits of the United States Notes, made by the Banks with the Sub-Treasury, to-day, on 5 ₩ cent. interest, amount to $1,344,000. The sum total on deposit, in the New-York Office, now reaches about $32,500,000.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	93	Pacific	112
Manhattan	125	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	95	Bank of N. America	94
Mechanics'	103	Metropolitan	98½
America	104	East River	82
Phenix	95½	Shoe and Leather	97
Tradesmen's	92	Corn Exchange	91
Greenwich	25	Continental	87
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	St. Nicholas	82½
Merchants' Ex.	80	Marine	100
State of New-York	87½	Imp. & Traders'	97
Commerce	89½	Park	102½
Ocean	70	Man. & Merchants'	79
American Exchange	87		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96½	N. Ind. firsts	93¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	N. I. Goshen line	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Mich. S.&N. I. s.f.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103	Pacific R. 7s, gtd by Mo.	45
Erie firsts, '68	107	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	87½
Erie seconds, '64	100½	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	94¾
Erie seconds, '79	101	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	14
Erie thirds, '83	94½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie fourths, '80	87	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45½
Erie fifths, '88	85½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as.	31
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts	84½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Hudson firsts, '69	105½	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	70
Hudson seconds, s.f.	99½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	42½
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Lack. & W. Bonds	99½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	80
Harlem thirds, '68	75	L. E. & Wabash seconds	53½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	99	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	90
Mich. Cen. n. f. '82	101	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	99	Gal. & Chicago seconds	101
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	94½	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	88
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	74		

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks made up yesterday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	April 21.	April 28.		
Capital Stock	$11,965,105	$11,965,355	Inc.	$350
Loans	28,246,738	28,793,116	Inc.	546,378
Specie	6,046,260	6,052,827	Inc.	6,567
Due from other Banks	2,504,147	3,128,069	Inc.	624,922
Due to other Banks	4,548,327	4,470,674	Dec.	77,653
Deposits	19,011,683	20,223,056	Inc.	1,211,373
Circulation	2,525,400	2,613,994	Inc.	88,594

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $2,532,025, including $142,000 for Customs; payments, $2,693,532; balance this afternoon, $12,606,868.

The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 1st prox. The earnings and expenses of the road for six months this year and last year compare thus:

	1862.	1861.
EARNINGS.		
Passengers	$60,965 95	$53,943 18
Freight	356,176 60	223,069 35
Other Sources	21,807 63	14,638 13
Totals	$438,950 18	$291,650 66
EXPENSES.		
Maintaining Road	$71,662 93	$48,008 30
Repairing Machinery	52,460 69	34,846 97
Operating Road	112,101 26	91,932 05
Totals	$236,224 88	$174,787 32
Net Earnings	$202,725 30	$116,863 34

Increase in net earnings over 75 ₩ cent. the six months, yielding 2½ times the amount required to pay interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds for this period. All expenditures on the Road are charged to expense account.

Advance in the Government Credit.

From Messrs. S. Hallet & Co.'s Circular, April 29.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The events of the past week have, in a striking manner, confirmed the view we have for some time past taken of the financial position of the Government—that this is simply a result or consequence of its political position. As the latter is strengthened so is the former. The capture of New-Orleans, consequently, has been followed by an important advance in the market value of its securities. Though only a step in the necessary course of events, the capture of this city will be received throughout the world as the most important blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and as full evidence of its speedy reduction. England will probably attach an extravagant importance to the success, from the recollection of a reverse suffered in a similar attempt, and from the fact that New-Orleans is the grand mart of American cotton. There will be no more attempts to depreciate the military power of our Government, or the efficiency of the blockade, while the cotton question will be regarded as practically solved. In fact, the fall of New-Orleans, following fast upon the capture of Fort Pulaski, will restore the *entente cordiale* between the two countries upon the permanent basis of mutual interest and respect for power, if nothing else. England will henceforth regard the United States as a nation firmly united, not hopelessly divided, as the newspapers and creators of public opinion in that country have so stubbornly asserted, and perhaps believed.

Important as have been the military events, commercial ones still more important must follow. The cotton crop of the past year will gradually come forward. Some small parcels may be destroyed, but the bulk of the crop will be carefully saved, and will be offered for sale as soon as protection is afforded against the petty tyrants that fomented the rebellion, and by the fear they created, succeeded in giving an appearance of unity to it. The crop will come forward so slowly that high prices will for some time be maintained, so that if it is somewhat less in bulk than that for previous years it will realize a larger sum in the aggregate. But in whatever condition its exports may place the commercial relations between the two countries, its movement will create an intense feeling of relief in England, in view of the apprehended consequences resulting from the stopping of mills, an unemployed population, and the vast reduction in the volume of the foreign trade of that country.

Under the influences of the various causes referred to, Englishmen will naturally turn their attention to our public securities. All things considered, this country and people stand as well with them as they ever did. But, whatever may have been alleged against us, *no stain has ever rested upon the credit of our Government*. The contest has served to demonstrate both a political and commercial strength never before credited to it. It was natural that the rebellion should cause a heavy decline in its securities, as the event was unprecedented, and the result, like all that rests in the future, uncertain. But with the steadily increasing confidence in our military success, the advance has already equalled 15 per cent. from the lowest points touched. Notwithstanding the enormous calls of Government upon the capital of the country, the tendency is still upward, and must continue till prices reach those so long maintained when much higher rates ruled for money. It is not to be expected, nor is it desirable, that the advance should be a rapid one, although, with the capture of Yorktown or Richmond, the 20 year 6 ₩ cents will undoubtedly sell at par. The advance from that point is likely to be steady, as such a success must attract a very large amount of foreign capital. Money is only about 2 ₩ cent. in London, and not much higher at several of the Continental Centres. It will speedily [illegible] these rates can be had, upon what experience has shown to be the safest of all securities—Government obligations, which are treated purely as commercial ones, and which will return, at no distant day, the full principal to the purchaser.

But independent of all foreign demand, with the low price of money at home, and the full confidence now existing, not only in the Government, but in the restoration of internal order, the public securities must continue to steadily advance. The combination of moneyed interest in their favor is irresistible. As the banks hold very large quantities of them, they have a decided preference for them in loans. There is, in fact, a decided disposition to treat them as the equivalents of money. This must speedily be the case. In fact, a 6 ₩ cent. bond should command a much higher price than a non-interest paying security, which is at present very nearly at par in reference to gold, from the convenient use it serves as currency.

The appreciation of Government Securities is an index of a corresponding movement in the whole list of securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. First-class Railroad Bonds are still far below the rates prevailing a few years ago, when their real value was much less than it is now. In a great many instances all doubt as to the prompt payment of interest has been removed, and the roads, by their largely increased earnings, placed on a much firmer basis. The public is also getting a much more accurate view as to the value of Railway Shares. Those of roads that have shown an ability to pay dividends are steadily advancing to the highest prices they ever commanded.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, April 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 3,927 bbls. Flour, 56 bbls. and 2,318 bags Corn Meal, 11,370 bushels Corn, 417 bushels Rye, 2,613 bushels Oats, 730 bushels Malt, 4,102 pkgs. Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 62½; Pearls continue scarce, and are held at $5 62½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been depressed and unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of only small lots at prices ranging from 28½c.@29½c. for Middlings, ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices have advanced slightly. Sales have been made since our last of 12,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 80@$4 95; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 05@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 05	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is improving. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 25@$5 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought, including extra at $5 10@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3 05@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $2 70@$2 80 for Jersey, and $2 90@$3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly purchased, to-day, at $1 30 for red Western, (Winter;) $1 20 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 19 for Cananda Club, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at firmer prices since our last; sales 61,000 bush. at 57c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered: 57½c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian, at 38c.@39½c.; Western, at 38c.@40c.; State, at 40c.@41c., ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 5,100 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy at prices ranging from 70c.@95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced to $12 37½@$12 62½ for Mess; and $10 12½@$10 37½ for Prime, with sales 1,800 bbls., for immediate and future delivery, within the range. Cut Meats continue in request at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is less active, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ ℔. Lard favors sellers. Sales 1,700 tierces and bbls., poor to prime, at 7½c.@8½c., ₩ ℔. Beef is salable and firm; sales since our last, 430 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50, ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 6½c.@8½c., ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been brisker, to-day, and rates have favored shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6½d.@7d., ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s.6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Oil, 27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Hops, ½d. ₩ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d., and by steamer at 45s.; Oil, 25s.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton; Tobacco, 20s. ₩ hhd.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A PRINTING office in this City, consisting of a large amount of job, book and newspaper type and materials; one large cylinder Hoe press, 36x52 inches; one large cylinder Taylor press, 23x33 inches; one Gordon ⅛ cap, and one Gilman card press, with every convenience for doing an extensive business. Will be sold in whole or part. Address B. URNER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.,
On the 29th April.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
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SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
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PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
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LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st. New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHING BOARD DURING confinement can find everything requisite, house comforts and medical attention in a physician's family. House with all improvements, delightfully located, within a few minutes of the City by rail or water. Family small and agreeable. Address Dr. HENRY, Station G Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR on the second floor, with bedroom attached, to let either furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family, as another room can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and location desirable, being near the 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Reference required. No. 60 East [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, EITHER separately or together, two handsomely-furnished front rooms, on the 2d floor; the house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated, on Murray Hill, No. 3 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let with breakfast and tea, in a private family. References exchanged. At No. 18 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 130 AND 132 WEST 14TH-st., a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home, in a small family, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st. Also, rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may obtain board, with a large and pleasant room, at No. 102 Henry-st.; also, a small single room. Terms moderate; reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINgle gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, can get such accommodations, at a moderate price, in a first-class house near Wall-st. ferry. No moving at May. Call at No. 28 Garden-st.

BOARDING, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—An entire second floor, and a parlor on the first, if desired, unfurnished, can now be had in a fine large house on Madison-av., by a family wishing the comforts of home without its cares, and willing to pay for first-class accommodations. Address, for an interview, &c., A. B., Box 2,712 Post-office.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small quiet family, (their own house,) for two gentlemen; no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT BACK parlor, furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; location desirable; convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2406, or apply to 129 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires a furnished room with a private family with partial board, in the immediate vicinity of Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address A. M., Box No. 72 New-York.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be obtained on immediate application at No. 38 Charlton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., furnished rooms, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE will be open for Summer boarders on the 1st of May. The best terms and selections of rooms will be given to those engaging board for the full season. The house is delightfully located in a quiet village in Southern Berkshire, and is designed to furnish families from the City with a pleasant and comfortable home for the Summer months. The scenery in the immediate vicinity and adjacent country is not surpassed on this continent. Its pleasant drives, excellent roads, and abundant trout-streams have made old Berkshire famous as a Summer resort. For further particulars apply to L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, or address the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

PLAIN BOARD—AT A MODERATE PRICE, CAN be obtained for a family not exceeding five persons, at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, about 40 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. No other boarders taken. For particulars, address A. B., Box No. 466, New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 48 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
NEW-JERSEY.

The above well-known Summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 24th of May. The house has been put in thorough repair, with many new additions. All communications addressed to me at the above place will meet attention.
WILLIAM SHARP.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS ASHLAND Hall, at West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. It is surrounded with trees, and possesses all the attractions of a delightful country home. Terms reasonable. Refers to J. Andrus, No. 46 Murray-st.; J. W. Newton, No. 17 Murray-st., New-York, or No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind. A very handsome horse. Apply at the livery stable corner of Crosby and Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY of every description,
SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single, English planished and Japanned TIN WARE, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c. &c.
The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.
H. H. CASEY.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.	House No. 107 East 27th-st.
Store No. 26 Cedar-st.	Country Seat, Throgg's Neck.
Store No. 308½ 4th-av.	House No. 131 East 29th-st.
House No. 145 East 50th-st.	A part of No. 125 East 39th-st.
House No. 62 East 38th-st.	Part of No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 100 East 13th-st.	Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. [illegible] Greene-st.	House No. 6 Charlton-st.
Basement No. 346 3d-av.	Coal-yard No. 68 Wooster-st.
House No. 114 East 34th-st.	First floor No. 346 3d-av.
House No. 153 West 24th-st.	House No. 160 West 26th-st.
House No. 95 East 29th-st.	House, &c., cor. 30th-st. 1st-av.
House No. 879 3d-av.	House & stable 106 E. 39th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. [illegible] East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING, AT ANNEXED rents:

No. 141 West 22d-st., brown-stone	$600
No. 174 West 21st-st., newly painted	700
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic	600
No. 164 West 29th-st., 3-story	500
No. 307 West 24th-st., 3-story	500
No. 134 West 22d-st., 3-story and attic	500
No. 31 Hammond-st., 3-story	600
No. 276 West 19th-st., 3-story	425
No. 256 Hudson-st., 3-story and attic	425
No. 175 West 39th-st., 3-story	400
No. 165 West 17th-st., 3-story and attic	500
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story	450
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story	650
No. 205 West 16th-st., 3-story	500
No. 47 West Washington-place, 3-story	450

J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 162 East 13th-st.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The large and elegant brown-stone mansion-house, No. 120 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., formerly the residence of the late Gabriel Winter; dimensions, 29 by 75 feet, five-story, and one of the most spacious and elegant houses in this City. Will be let furnished, or the furniture will be sold, if desirable, at a low price to the tenant. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story. Will be let at a low price to a good tenant.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The residence now occupied by the subscriber, at No. 71 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. The house is brown-stone, three-story, basement and cellar, in good order, and the neighborhood is excellent. To be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock. Rent $800, including rent of gas-fixtures and mirrors. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.
Also, upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also, store and basement No. 8 Cedar-st.
Also, lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.
Also, rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE 66th-st., fronting the East River, a large, double cottage, stable, coach-house, garden, and about five acres of ground, fruit and forest trees in great variety; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing-machine Company's, No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story mastic-front house, with basement, No. 199 Washington-st., corner Bank; its location is very central, and within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 396 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop house, full size, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the Episcopal Seminary, between 9th and 10th avs.; has all the modern improvements; rent $650; formerly rented for $1,000. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th av.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—THE UPper part of the English basement house, No. 134 East 35th-st.; six or seven rooms, with bath, water-closet, gas, cellar, &c., to a family of grown persons. The residue of the house is occupied by the owner. Best of references required. Apply as above.

A HOUSE AND PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Nos. 185, 205 and 209 East 19th-st. Also, upper part of No. 201 East 19th-st.; three rooms deep; all high stoops, three stories and modern improvements; in good order. Rent $300, $500, $600. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—$20 PER MONTH, THE SECOND FLOOR of the fine large brown-stone house, No. 681 6th-av.; 7 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, marble mantel, &c.—a complete house, all one floor; balance occupied by lessee. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 4th-av., 2 brick cottages; rent, $350 and $250; well calculated for small, genteel families; they are close by stages and cars. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments, (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 83d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem from 1 to 3 o'clock, and at Yorkville from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 184 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 8th-av.; rent $500. Also, second floor of No. 184 West 22d-st.; rent $225. Also, workshops, between 7th and 8th avs., in 35th-st. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT,
No. 177 Chatham-square.
Suitable for a first-class business.
Rent low to a good tenant.
Apply to Atlantic Savings Bank.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 12 rooms, gas, bath, and all the modern improvements; rent, $550. Apply to MIDERBURGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, PRINCIpally in the western portion of the City, which will be let at reasonable rents. Also, some parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

OFFICE TO LET AT HALF-PRICE—RENT ONLY $250.—A well-lighted front and back office, one door from Wall-st., handsomely frescoed, commanding full view of Wall-st., from Broad to William. Apply at No. 4 Broad-st., Room No. 7.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 4 Varick-place, Sullivan-st., at a low rate. No boarding-house keeper need apply. JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 80 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 30 East 15th-st.

TO LET—FRONT AND BACK ROOM (FOLDING doors) on first floor, front basement and two front attic rooms; gas and fixtures, two mantels, large yard, under-cellar. Apply at No. 12 Macdougal-st.

FOR RENT—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 73 Wall-st.—

No. 123 Beekman-st., (restaurant and dwelling)	$600
No. 225 West 27th-st., (dwelling)	450

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Reade-st.

TO LET—"LOW RENTS"—LOFTS AND ROOMS, with or without steam power, well lighted, and situated in Fulton-st. Inquire at No. 84, up stairs.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS NOS. 234 and 236 Broadway, opposite the Park. Inquire upon the premises. TRACEY, IRWIN & CO.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 227 West 34th-st.; rent $600. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

NANNY GOAT FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE without horns, very gentle, and well broke in to harness. Also, the carriage and harness. Apply at 69 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] Westchester County, 1½ miles from depot. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & [illegible], No. 76 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—To let till April 1, for $1,200, or till November or December for $1,000, a first-class brick house, 14 rooms, elegantly furnished, with all modern conveniences, commanding magnificent views. Grounds 3½ acres, and handsomely laid out, with large shade trees. Garden well advanced. Stable large. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only. It is four stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, convenient and well furnished. Possession at once. Also to let, a three-story brown-stone-front house, No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 55 feet deep, replete with all modern conveniences. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees, stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, Long Island, including garden, barn, stables, ice-house, &c. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 20 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay. D. R. FLOYD JONES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—near the pleasant village of New-Rochelle, within five minutes of the dépôt, a neat dwelling, pleasantly shaded. If not sold will be let for the season. Apply to A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 63 Broadway, or Mr. ROBINSON, near the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, handsomely furnished, in a very desirable locality, for $60 a month. Will let to a small private family, without children, the above-described house for five months. The sole object in letting at this price is to have it well cared for. Address M. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE ENGlish basement house No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., new and completely furnished, to rent for six or twelve months to a private family only. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,815 Post-office. Can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish-basement brown-stone front house, on 86th-st., near 5th-av.; five stories high; has every convenience; stairway inclosed; well furnished; rent $1,200. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I. Apply on the premises or to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn,) is in first-rate order; rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, besides closets and pantries; marble mantels, in 1st and 2d stories; grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures; Ridgewood water range in kitchen, and good cellar; iron railing in front; grass plot, &c. Possession immediately. Apply at once to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

$20,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A fine residence, with four lots of ground, stable and cow shed, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn; house new, 36x40, heated with steam, and all the modern improvements; view of the Bay, Staten Island and Jersey; choice fruit in garden; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange. Will be let, partially furnished, for $1,000. Inquire of WM. N. BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM Heights, Westchester County, a house with about five acres of ground, including fine lawn well shaded, with superior garden, stocked with a choice variety of fruit; one mile from railroad dépôt at Fordham, and same distance from steamboat landing on the Harlem River. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or CHAS. W. BATHGATE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MODEL HOUSE, BROWN STONE, full size, with all the modern improvements combined; just finished; one of the best locations; built expressly for the owner's use by day's work, and will be sold extremely low. For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class brown-stone front dwelling-house No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn; 25 feet wide, with water and all modern improvements, in good order, on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. WILLS, at the Home Insurance Office, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER—About 35 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouses, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. FRISBEE & STUART, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York; J. T. LEE, West Troy, N. Y., or ORSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town of the United States to sell J. KOHLER'S new improved method for cutting ladies' dresses, boys' clothing, shirts, &c., secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars, inquire at J. KOHLER'S office, No. 461 Canal-st., or address, inclosing three cent postage stamp, J. KOHLER & CO., No. 461 Canal-st., N. Y.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO MACHINISTS.—ANY PARTY, OF MODerate means, and having a machine-shop unemployed, that can be used in the manufacture of a Revolver Pistol of acknowledged merit, or parts of it, and desirous of employing it advantageously, may address T., Box No. 2,855 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $300 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY; 25x50; three stories and three lots, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power; on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York.

$1,250—AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTed in a business that will pay at least $2,000 during each Summer season, without risk; a rare chance for a safe investment in business. For particulars address F. L. O., Box 131 *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTY HAVING $5,000 or $10,000 wishes to place that amount in a good business or firm where steady employment can be found; would travel for a firm. Address C. J. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE—On account of ill-health. Large profits and highly respectable; easily extended. No agents need apply. Address M. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 35 FEET, TO LET at No. 69 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SODS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine sods, to be delivered in Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS' CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $30 TO $60. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family, a 4-story house, with all the modern conveniences, and situated between 14th and 25th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address, stating rent, which must be moderate, ALBANY, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds [illegible] fully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, [illegible] miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from [illegible] Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, distant seven miles, and connections are made [illegible] each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 12 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house and stabling, [illegible] house, bathing-house, and everything [illegible]. This is one of the most rare opportunities [illegible] gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. [illegible].
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile from the dépôt. The mansion is 48x50, with tower, [illegible] style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, [illegible] soft spring water supplying the house and [illegible] large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of [illegible] lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of [illegible] acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. [illegible], Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of [illegible] about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, (or for sale) at Rye, Westchester County, a first-class residence. The house is large, built recently, and with regard to every convenience. The stable and outbuildings are in complete order. There are six acres of ground and a good garden. The house is furnished, and is complete in all its appointments. It commands a fine view of the Sound. Distance from New-Haven Railroad station, ½ mile. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 133 Broadway, N. Y., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LESS THAN two miles from Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av., a large two-story house, 11 rooms besides basement, dining-room and cellars; surrounded with shade and fruit trees; excellent garden of two or three acres; plenty of berries, grapes, plums, and other fruit; barn, carriage-house, etc. Possession immediately; rent low.

Also, a small, three-story brick house, on 126th-st., Harlem, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Walker. Rent $275. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-law, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—CORNER MAIN and Washington sts., a two-story house; has eleven rooms and basement, gas and fixtures; premises [illegible] feet, well shaded, with or without stable; rent $[illegible]. Also, in Flushing, a furnished cottage, having eight rooms and basement, pleasantly situated, near residence of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; walk flagged; rent $300. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing; or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EAST RIVER—Ten or 12 miles from the City Hall, a large mansion, with numerous outbuildings and about forty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, large old shade trees, abundance of fruit, &c., &c. The mansion can be let, furnished, for the Summer season, or for the year. The house contains water and gas throughout, and is adapted to a large family. Bathing, boating and scenery unsurpassed.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing dépôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of dépôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 283 Broad-st., (up-stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 75 Newark Post-office, N. J.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¼ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON TO RENT—Two new first-class houses, about two acres of land to each, within one minute of Fort Washington Dépôt, H. R. R. R., with a fine view of the river.

Each house is 40x30, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Bath-rooms, butler's pantry, stable, &c.
For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The residence of the late Prof. Olmsted, situated on New-York-square, and near Yale College; consisting of a first-class mansion with modern improvements, 17 lots of ground, with grapery, green-house, forcing house, out-buildings, &c., &c. Grounds in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars and a full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE village of Boundbrook, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Lot is 145 feet square—well stocked with fruit and shade trees; the house is nearly new—a barn, wagon-house, and all necessary out-buildings. For particulars, apply to CHAS. SMITH, No. 152 Broadway, or to WM. WOODS, on the premises. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE place at New-Rochelle, on Huguenot-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, and only five minutes' walk from the dépôt, consisting of 1½ acres of land, frame cottage, (containing 13 rooms,) barn and other out-buildings. Apply to S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or D. UNDERHILL, No. 72 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile south of the Hastings dépôt of Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Beekman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A new pretty two-story cottage, 30 by 40 feet, with tower stairs, on Lachaise Hill, West Jersey-st. Lot 100 by 250 feet; laid out in gravel walks. Rent $300. The whole block, 2½ acres, if desired. Apply to E. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., or to F. THOMAS, on the premises.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—THE cottage has a parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, and six other rooms. To a good tenant the rent will be quite low; fifteen minutes by plank side-walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Address L. E. L., box No. 1,275 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FISHKILL Landing, a house containing 11 rooms, in first rate order, with two acres of ground, barn, and ice-house, filled. Location very desirable, and near railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER NIEL & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM RYE DEPOT, WESTchester County, a neat cottage residence, with two acres of land; house handsomely situated and in perfect order, having been recently papered and painted; garden and fruits; rent $300. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 261 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 10 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES T. SANFORD, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated near the salt-water, and less than one hour from the City by rail; two well built, pretty frame and brick cottages, with large gardens; will be let on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 8 or 12 acres, 20 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 280 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, one acre of ground each. Rent $175; one hour and a half by rail from New-York. Apply to R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 218½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BERGEN, N. J., NEAR Dr. Taylor's Church; two lines of cars start within 100 feet of the premises. Inquire of S. BOSTWICK, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES AT STRYKER'S BAY, 97th-st. and Hudson River, with good view of river, 42 minutes from Chambers-st. by Hudson River cars, fare 12 cents, or Bloomingdale stages every 20 minutes.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, SEVERAL HOUSES AT low rents. Apply at No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, *containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Preparations at Yorktown are now in such a state of forwardness that the great bombardment of the rebel stronghold cannot be much longer delayed. The weather is reported to be more favorable, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, it will be seen, speaks cheerfully and confidently. The rebels appear to be just waking up to the fact that the combinations being made against them are of the most formidable character, and yesterday, for the first time, attempted seriously to annoy our working parties, who are erecting formidable earthworks almost within speaking distance of them. They kept up a severe cannonading, but without effecting any damage. It was only a waste of powder. On Monday a portion of Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade made a gallant dash into a piece of woods in which a party of the enemy were concealed, and succeeded in driving them out, leaving a number of dead and wounded behind them. A new battery which the rebels had erected in the woods, was also effectually demolished and the guns rendered useless.

Advices received in Washington, yesterday, from the Department of the Shenandoah, state that Gen. BANKS is cautiously pushing his way towards Staunton, being already within a few miles of that point.

We learn from Gen. HALLECK'S Army that heavy rains again fell in the vicinity of Pittsburgh Landing on Monday night, and that the roads are again in consequence in as bad order as ever. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, the National forces are being pushed gradually forward, and the hostile pickets are now very near each other. Skirmishing is frequent.

The War Department is informed that a cavalry skirmish took place on Monday, about seven miles from Monterey, Tenn., in which five companies of our cavalry were engaged. Five rebels were killed, including a Major, and eighteen prisoners, with their horses and arms, were captured. We had one man wounded. The importance of this skirmish will be seen when it is stated that Monterey is in McNairy County, near the Mississippi line, and that the skirmish must have been in the vicinity of Corinth. The prisoners taken reported the enemy's strength at Corinth at upward of 80,000 men.

We are not likely to receive much more relative to the capture of New-Orleans, until a dispatch-boat from our squadron shall arrive at a Northern port. There is a report that the enemy's boasted iron gunboat, built at New-Orleans as a second *Merrimac*, was destroyed by the *Pensacola*, while on her way up the river, but it is not sufficiently definite to be received without reservation. The accounts given by the rebels of our bombardment of Fort Jackson are very amusing. One dispatch, published in a New-Orleans paper, insists that we had fired 370,000 pounds of powder, and over a thousand tons of iron.

The news from New-Mexico indicates that the rebellion is at an end in that quarter, and that the attempt of the Texans to gain possession of the Territory has been futile. A dispatch to the War Department states that the National forces, under Col. SLOUGH and Gen. CANBY, formed a junction on the 11th inst., and that Maj. DUNCAN, commanding Gen. CANBY'S advance, had encountered a large party of Texans and routed them. The rebels, at last accounts, were in full flight from the Territory, and it was believed that SIBLEY'S command would be captured, as they were in a destitute condition.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a Message in relation to the case of Gen. STONE. He states that the arrest was made by his order, upon good and sufficient evidence, and that the only reason why Gen. STONE has not been tried is because the exigencies of the service will not permit it at present. It is the President's purpose to give him a fair trial as soon as possible.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance from the wool manufacturers, against the proposed tax on wool, was presented; also a petition for a general bankrupt law. Bills were reported from the Military Committee to create a bureau of transportation and a bureau of clothing; also a bill to authorize a Medical Inspector-General, and an Inspector to discharge soldiers for physical disability. A bill was reported providing that the School tax collected from colored people in the District of Columbia shall be applied to the education of colored children. A bill to amend the bill of last session, confiscating slaves, so as to include the wives and children of slaves, was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. Mr. POWELL'S resolution, calling upon the Secretary of State for information relative to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky, was called up by him. Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by calling upon the President for the information, if not incompatible with the public interests, but Mr. POWELL objected to it. Debate on this point was continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up as the special order. Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the whole subject be referred to a Special Committee of seven. Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, made a speech in opposition to any measure of confiscation, as unconstitutional. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, explained the authority upon which he predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge PITTS, of Northampton County, Va., made on Monday. Consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts was then resumed, and Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, made a long speech, in which he made a severe attack upon the conduct of the Committee. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, followed in defence of the Committee, and insisted that millions of dollars had been saved to the country by its action. The debate was very animated, and somewhat personal. The House finally adjourned, pending a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT publishes a graceful tribute to Lieut. WORDEN in the Boston papers, accompanying it with an appeal for subscriptions to some testimonial which shall show in a substantial manner the appreciation in which the public hold his services.

The official returns of the recent election in Connecticut give Gov. BUCKINGHAM 39,782 votes,—a majority of 9,134.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice BARNARD granted the plaintiff's motion, in the contest about the Hackley contract, appointing SAMUEL DONELSON a Receiver. The Receiver was ordered to file a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $24,000.

The Stock Exchange was firmer and higher, yesterday, with unusual buoyancy in United States Securities of all descriptions, at a further rise of 1@1¼ ℘ cent. in prices. The Railways were also ½ ℘ cent. higher. Gold rose to 102 ℘ cent., and Exchange closed at an advance of ¼ ℘ cent., say 112¾@112¼ ℘ cent. Money easy, at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The favorable advices from Europe enabled holders of Flour, yesterday, to establish a slight advance on the previous day—the market closing with a moderate degree of animation. Wheat was inactive. A fair business was transacted in Corn at somewhat firmer rates. Provisions were generally in good request; Pork and Lard were dearer. Sugars, Whisky, and Tallow, were in pretty good demand. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Fruit, Candles, Seeds, Wool, and Whalebone were quiet. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. The Dry Goods auction sales were attractive, and passed off spiritedly,—very fair prices having been realized for all desirable fabrics. The Freight market was rather brisker, and rates were advancing.

The cattle market was moderately brisk yesterday, and prices about as last week. Sales on Monday were at a decline of ¼c. The receipts at ALLERTON'S footed up 3,850 last evening, and a few more droves were expected. Government agents bought 300 head, and some were taken on private account for shipment to Bermuda and the West Indies. The quality was generally good. Western drovers complain of heavy losses for two weeks past, cattle selling here for very little more than they cost in the West.

The Revenue Question—How Shall Taxes be Levied.

Among the numerous propositions for a scheme of finance or taxation, which shall produce a revenue equal to the greatly increased expenditures of Government, we have seen none that appears to accomplish this end so fully, and to which so few objections can be urged, as an uniform tax upon transfers, or sales of merchandise. The limit or amount of tax proposed is *one* per cent. The revenue which this rate would yield is, to a certain extent, conjectural, but it would be very large. If inadequate, the rate has only to be increased to produce a sum equal to any emergency. By the scheme proposed the tax is levied upon *consumption*, or what is the same thing, upon capital in the form of *money*. No one payment would ever be felt to be a burden by the consumer. If it amounted to $100, he would pay $1; if $1,000, $10—a rate that would subtract in no appreciable degree from a person's comforts or style of living. It is a tax that would be daily paid, bringing with it an increased stimulus to exertion. A person who daily purchases a half-dozen of newspapers does not feel the amount paid to be a drain upon his purse, for the reason that the day's expenditure is met by the proceeds of the day's industry. The former is graduated upon the scale of the latter. But let the bill for the whole run for the year, and the amount would be considered so excessive that the whole of them would probably be discontinued, from a sense of absolute necessity. The money that should, and, if daily demanded, would have been paid for them, has gone for other objects, and the bill has to be charged against the earnings of the coming year.

England, the great mistress in the art of raising an enormous *revenue*, levies her taxes almost wholly upon the principle or rule stated. The taxes upon malt liquors, spirits, wines, tobacco, tea and coffee are illustrations. All such taxes are payable in sums so small as not to be felt. They are paid daily, so that a person's expenditure can be always regulated by his income. What is better still, they are payable out of what a person has on hand. The tax does not compel any one to quit his customary employment or trade to earn the means for its payment. Taxes so levied do not interfere in the least degree with the industry of a people. They do not appreciably lessen consumption. They can never be burdensome, because they are always proportioned to each man's cash income. They are, in fact, uniformly payable in kind; and as such, easily paid. On the other hand, it would be a great hardship to compel a holder of unproductive real estate, however valuable, to pay a heavy tax assessed upon it. His income is no greater because of what he may hold. The value of it may be entirely supposititious. Taxes upon professions or callings operate often, in the same way. As a man spends according to his income, his contributions to Government, which are a portion of his expenditures, should be in a similar ratio.

Taxes levied at the rate of one per cent. upon the total sales of merchandise throughout the country, would produce probably $150,000,000. The total annual product of the nation's industry cannot be less than $5,000,000,000. Three times one per cent. upon each transfer would give the amount estimated. If more money is needed, the rate has only to be increased. Provision for such increase might be made in the law levying the tax, by leaving the rate to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed a given amount. The machinery provided in the outset would last for all time. At present, the difficulties of raising a revenue increase in geometrical ratio to the amount. It is comparatively easy to raise $50,000,000, but it exercises the wits of our legislators to the utmost to raise $100,000,000. So far they have shown themselves unequal to the task. They are still in travail at Washington. The measures proposed there create almost universal opposition. Every interest feels itself oppressed. Every one is seeking to throw the burden upon its neighbor. Every possible evasion will be resorted to when its collection is attempted, should the measure proposed become a law; while the sum produced will fall far short of the expectations of Government, causing financial embarassment, with all the evils arising from unfortunate experiments which have worried and badgered the people beyond endurance, with the Government still in the slough from which it sought to extricate itself.

All taxes of an inquisitorial character are, if possible, to be avoided. They are most vexations, and necessarily lower the moral standard of the nation. Every person turns against an inquisitor. People are willing to pay, but are most reluctant to be put to the confessional, to testify how many silver spoons, how many watches, how many gold-headed canes the master, or trinkets the mistress of a house may have, or recapitulate all the sources of revenue a person may possess. No experience in life would be so mortifying as this—none so humiliating. The exercise of such authority we have been accustomed to consider as the attribute of a despot, and the submission to it as abject slavery. We should do nothing to break the independent spirit of our people. It is the highest expression and the most valuable result of their civilization. Especially should we not resort to such measures if the revenue sought can be raised, as it assuredly can, in the manner proposed. By taxing what a people consume, we tax nineteen-twentieths of what they produce. In no way can we so effectually reach the property of a country as by a tax upon consumption, while such a tax would be the least onerous, and would be most readily paid of all.

The mode of collecting such a tax has a great deal more in its favor than the principle upon which it is based. A few simple but stringent laws, requiring every tradesman and merchant to affix stamps to all his sales, as evidence of payment, would be all that would be required. The purchaser would pay the amount, so that the seller would have no temptation to fraud, except upon the idea of sharing with the purchaser the amount of the tax. In small transactions the risk of detection would be seldom or never run, while the wholesale merchant would act in reference to this as he does to the revenue laws. He knows very well that more money is to be made by paying the duty, and complying with the law, than by avoiding it. We are confident that the measure can be thoroughly enforced.

The alternative to the plan proposed is a system that will create an army of tax-gatherers, who will be many times more numerous and oppressive than the bureaucracy of Prussia or France, increasing in the same degree the power of government, and perhaps rendering its centralizing tendency too great to be resisted. It took the country a generation to wrest our own from the office-holding caste created by JACKSON and VAN BUREN. If we quadruple the number how can we ever recover our liberties, should the Government again happen to fall into the hands of men converting, as did these, the power they may possess, into instruments for self-aggrandizement: a power which is strengthened just to the degree that the people are corrupted and oppressed?

ABANDONMENT OF NEW-MEXICO BY THE REBELS.—We remarked, the other morning, that the kind of intelligence we were receiving now-a-days from New-Mexico indicated that a new element had been thrown into the war on the National side there, in the regiment of pioneers and miners from Colorado, and that the first exploit of these men had shown that they did not go into New-Mexico merely for the purpose of furnishing supplies of arms to the rebels, as some of our Regulars seem to have done, but that they went there to fight, and would be likely to make short work of the small band of rebel fillibusters from Texas, who had overrun the Territory, reduced its forts, seized its capital, and all but completed its subjugation. The work, it seems, has been done even quicker than seemed possible. Not only has the conquering march of the Texans been suddenly arrested, but, since their late defeat at Pigeon Ranche, northeast of Santa Fé, what remains of them has turned tail upon the territory, and is now heading for Arizona. By a telegram of this morning, we learn that on the 12th current, they had reached a point fifty miles south of Santa Fé, and about an equal distance from the Arizona line, and were still in full flight southward. Arizona, it will be remembered, has, since secession times, been almost entirely in the hands of the meanest and most bloodthirsty tribe of savages on the Continent—the Apache Indians, who have of late kept up a fearful reign of terror and the tomahawk, and if the rebels are not so fortunate as to get captured by our soldiers who are pursuing them, the chances are that they will be all killed and scalped by the Indians.

Now that the rebels have been driven from New-Mexico, the extensive expedition which is being gotten up in Eastern Kansas to cross the Plains this Spring and subdue them, might as well be abandoned, and the troops used for more essential work. The two thousand Regulars and three thousand volunteers now there ought to be able not only to defend New-Mexico, but to establish and maintain the new Government just provided by Congress for the newly-erected Territory of Arizona. This defeat of the rebels, and recapture of the territorial capital by our troops, comes at a most opportune moment for the great Spring overland trade to Santa Fé, which bade fair to be entirely destroyed this year. The English papers also, which have of late been chronicling with gusto the great "Confederate victories" at and near Santa Fe, (evidently not knowing where in the world "Santa Fe" was,) can now announce to their readers, among the other National victories, that "Santa Fé is ours."

THE REBEL FORCES AT CORINTH.—It would seem that the rumors we had from the Southwest, on Sunday and Monday last, of a great battle having commenced between the armies of HALLECK and BEAUREGARD, was premature. Our advices from the vicinity of Pittsburgh now extend up to Monday night, and no mention is made of anything but a cavalry skirmish, which took place on that day at a place about midway between the position of the main body of the two armies. Rebel prisoners captured, say that BEAUREGARD'S army now numbers upwards of eighty thousand men, and that it is still at Corinth fortifying, and will fight there. It may be that the prisoners had no special means of accurate information, but still it is highly probable that these statements were about correct. We have had news lately of BEAUREGARD'S receiving reinforcements from as far away as Texas, and even South Carolina has given him a regiment; while the conscription act is now furnishing him with men from Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, with all of which States his communications are yet open. These additions have probably doubled the size of his army since he fought at Shiloh. BEAUREGARD cannot fight at a more advantageous point than Corinth, if he fights anywhere this side of the Mississippi; and his late defeat was not so severe as to destroy his hopes of success with his largely-increased army. On the other hand, our own army is reported to be in capital spirits; and the late skirmishes near BEAUREGARD'S lines show that it is not afraid to go out in search of the enemy.

A GREAT NAVAL HAUL ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—We may reckon it not the least of the many important consequences of the capture of New-Orleans, that our fleet will bag the whole of the rebel flotilla of iron-clad vessels and steam-rams that for many months have held undisputed possession of the Lower Mississippi. Indeed, there is already an announcement that one of their iron-clad gunboats was destroyed on the passage up by the United States steamer *Pensacola*. This is probably the *Louisiana*, which was only completed ten days ago, and which the Richmond journals have lately described in formidable colors as a second *Merrimac*. If this craft has really been sunk by one of our wooden gunboats, the exploit will certainly be a most important contribution to our knowledge of the relative capacities of wooden walls and iron sides—concerning which latter, perhaps, there may have been a tendency to leap to too absolute a judgment. Whether any other iron-clad vessels appeared to dispute the passage of the National fleet up to the city remains also to be seen. Indeed, it remains to be seen whether they really had any completed beyond the one which is reported to have been destroyed. To be sure we have had awful announcements of the iron navy of the lower Mississippi, and no less than *eleven* mailed vessels were reported months ago to be lying at New-Orleans. These were undoubtedly, however, only ships in buckram, though it is not at all unlikely that they may have had two or three on the stocks, and the fact that the *Louisiana* was finished in time to take part in the engagement, shows that they have not been idle. But the point of most interest is to learn what has been the fate of HOLLINS' famous ram, the *Manassas*? It is known to have returned from its jaunt up to Memphis—but whether it remained to defend the Crescent City, and prudently escaped up river on the approach of the armada of FARRAGUT and PORTER, or whether HOLLINS took the creature down to the scene of operations at Fort Jackson and did some more "peppering," only to be himself terribly dished—are questions whose solution we shall have to await yet a little while. But if he was not nabbed by the fleet going up, he will certainly be nabbed by the fleet coming down, and between FOOTE and FARRAGUT, Bombastes HOLLINS *must* be caught. Into this drag-net, too, the whole of the rebel navy on the Mississippi must inevitably fall—gunboats, iron-clad vessels and rams, both afloat and on the stocks.

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Since the battle of Pea Ridge the public have almost lost sight of the magnificent National column of Gen. CURTIS. We know that all the rebel forces in Western Arkansas (ALBERT PIKE'S cannibals excepted) have been moved down the Arkansas River, and are now with BEAUREGARD'S army at Corinth. This left Gen. CURTIS without an enemy in his front; and as it was impossible for him to follow the rebels in the route they took, he began to move his forces eastward for action on another field. We have had from time to time news of his progress from Bentonville, Arkansas, to Cassville, Missouri, and from thence to Forsyth, in Taney County, at which point our latest advices left him, with his whole army. The news we published from the Memphis *Avalanche* on Monday indicated his subsequent movements. The road from Forsyth leads across the Ozark Mountains in an almost direct line to Doniphan, Ripley County, on the Current River, at which point, says the rebel newspaper, are "ten thousand Federal troops engaged in building flatboats with which to descend Black and White Rivers." The troops of Gen. STEELE (National) have been in this vicinity for some time past; and, if CURTIS' column has formed a junction with STEELE'S, and if the rebel surmise as to their destination be correct, it will be seen that a very important movement is on foot. The Current River flows southward and empties into the Black River, the Black flows into the White, and the White forms a junction with the Arkansas, which empties into the Mississippi a *hundred and fifty miles below Memphis*. It may be a matter of doubt, however, whether the rebel surmise as to the destination of the Army of the Southwest be correct; but the fact, which we are pleased to learn, that "ten thousand Federal troops are engaged building flatboats on the Current River," indicates that our army out there is not idle, and that it is not likely to encamp for a great while on the banks of that stream.

ARMISTICE AND COMPROMISE—A WEAK INVENTION.—A statement to the effect that the rebels have called for a cessation of arms, with a view to a peaceful adjustment of the National difficulties, has obtained currency in certain quarters, where it is believed as well that the President has consented to a parley. The story is, in every particular, palpably untrue. While there is everything in the condition of the rebels to suggest submission and peace, there is no evidence of any such a disposition among their leaders, who, having nothing to hope from the National Government, are willing to draw down with them, into perdition, the mass of the people. On the side of the Union there is sufficient argument against either armistice or compromise. The latter word will never again be listened to at the North. There can be no further concession or terms with that mutinous spirit of the South, which has cost the country all the blood and the money of this frightful war. The motto of the Government, as it is of our Generals, is unconditional surrender. It is proposed to subjugate the South, not to the yoke of Northern dictation, but to the plain, explicit sense and requirements of the Constitution; and it will only be when the rebel leaders announce their willingness thus to submit, that the project of a truce will be considered. The war is costing this generation, and perhaps two or three generations to follow it, at the rate of two millions a-day. Not a day therefore can we afford to waste upon negotiations, which must have no beneficial result. The Government will continue to strike until the last armed rebel shall have perished or disappeared.

A WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.—Mr. EVERETT could not possibly have exercised his graceful pen on a more fitting theme than he has just illustrated in setting forth the deserts of Lieut. WORDEN, the gallant officer who handled the *Monitor* during the historic engagement of Hampton Roads. After a well-deserved tribute to the value of the services rendered by that officer, Mr. EVERETT proceeds to say.

> "Mr. WORDEN has a wife and children dependent on him for support; he has no fortune, and no resource but his lieutenant's pay—$1,800 per annum while on shore duty, and this to be reduced to $1,500—if the House of Representatives should concur with the Senate in the opinion, that the scanty pay of our gallant naval officers (to whom we are so much indebted for nearly all the successes of the war,) ought to be cut down. In the present state of his health, or under any improvement of it likely to take place very soon, Mr. WORDEN would not be able to take advantage of the increased pay which promotion would bring him. Mr. WORDEN, after an achievement which will stand in comparison with anything in modern warfare for gallantry, skill and momentous results, remains a lieutenant, and is threatened with the serious curtailment of his little pittance of pay. He has rendered a service to the country, which at sunrise on the morning of the 9th of March it would have been worth millions to guarantee, and it is not certain that he did not render it at the permanent cost of his health. It may be said that he only did his duty. That no doubt was and is his own view of the matter; but let it be remembered that this duty was performed against the most fearful odds, with means wholly untried, against an antagonist of six times his own strength, and whose ability to use that strength had been shown by the frightful havoc of the preceding day. Under these circumstances, it is respectfully submitted to the public, whether Lieut. WORDEN ought not to receive some solid mark of their appreciation and gratitude."

We need not say that we most heartily second this appeal, for we made a similar suggestion shortly after the engagement in which Lieut. WORDEN received his wound, and have urged it on several subsequent occasions. We may add that the subscription in his honor, which was immediately set on foot in this City, has already been promptly responded to, and will doubtless soon be filled up. Mr. EVERETT'S warm appeal will make other communities equally desirous of giving practical testimony of the gratitude they feel toward that brave and faithful officer. It will be a further gratification to all such to learn that Lieut. WORDEN'S injuries, though severe, do not now promise to deprive his country of his future services. He will emerge, it is stated, from his present sufferings, in better general health than he has enjoyed for some time.

HINT TO GERMAN EDITORS.—No portion of our foreign immigrant population are more respected, so far as they are self-respecting, than the Germans. Their marked devotion to the country of their adoption, in this time of trial, is suited to conciliate the kindest feeling. It will be their own fault alone if they do not share to the full the blessings of institutions which cost us something to found and defend. It is little that is asked in return; nothing that we do not exact of our own citizens. Of that little, the editors of our German papers seem to withhold a part. They have taken the habit of sneering at law and public authorities with a rudeness that we do not care to resent, but which is quite unbecoming, either as a matter of manners or morals. We have, more than once, found it necessary to allude to this and like delinquencies of the *Staats Zeitung*; the *Demokrat*, (Rep.,) is even more offensive. In its article of Saturday on concert saloons, it talks of "Superintendent KENNEDY directing his *myrmidons* to enforce the law;" of the "careless and illogical composition of the law;" "after the *favorite superficial American manner*," so that "an incarnate Nativist, a pious Puritan, or a superzealous Police Superintendent can find a hook to connect it with a persecution against the harmless German concert-gardens," etc., and much more of this sort of slang.

We would commend to the writers for the German Press, the courteous appeal of one of our public men, on a recent occasion:

> "If opposition should arise from a part of the population born and bred under another political sky, who would plant in our soil their exotic ideas of National morality and popular rights, let our legislation be as an appeal to their modesty, to enjoy our privileges without invading our proprieties. Let them not wrong the warm-hearted welcome to our political household by disturbing the order and peace of the family."

Troubles of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 29.

A gentleman in this city, who has returned from Omaha, informs us that the recent troubles which the Overland Mail has experienced, were not occasioned by the Indians, but by the Company's own employes. It appears that the drivers of the overland coaches and other persons in the employ of the Company, have not been paid their wages for several months. Disgusted with this state of affairs, they determined to seize upon the Company's property and thus obtain what was due them. Nearly all the valuable stock of the Company has thus been taken away. Our informant says the Indians along the route are peaceably disposed, and thus far have done no injury to the mails or overland telegraph.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Monday, April 28.

The Governor to-day issued his proclamation convening the Convention on the first Monday in June at this place. The principal cause given is that the State ought to be redistricted so as to give Missouri the two additional representatives in Congress to which she is entitled under the late ratio of representation. It is thought that a full attendance of the members will be had.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The French and English Movement for Iron-Clad Ships.

Reception of the Japanese Ambassadors at the Tuileries.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 16th April, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been partially anticipated by the *North American* at Cape Race.

The *Hansa* arrived at Cowes April 12.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown April 13.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown April 14.

Accounts received at Malta on the 7th of April, announce that the Prince of Wales' yacht *Osborne* had returned to Alexandria, after having landed His Royal Highness and suite at Jaffa. News has since been received of the safe arrival of the party at Jerusalem.

Orders have been issued to suspend, for the present, any further progress in the construction of the foundations for the Spithead forts on the Horse, Noman and Sturbridge Shoals.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard, from the Admiralty, to suspend all further work on sails for ships-of-the-line.

The tender of Messrs. SAMUDA BROTHERS, of the Isle of Dogs, for the construction Capt. COLES' cupola vessel having been found to be the lowest, it has been accepted by the Admiralty. Messrs. SAMUDA have bound themselves, under a penalty of £4,000, (which will be rigidly enforced in the event of any *laches* on their part,) to launch the ship on the 10th of February, 1863. The price at which the contract—viz.: £44 15s. per ton—is taken is regarded as very low, and the gentlemen who have undertaken it will, if they succeed in complying with its terms, deserve great praise for their enterprise and energy. The ship, for which £180,000, has been taken in the estimates, is to be 200 feet long, nearly 2,600 tons, will draw about 20 feet, and will have engines of 500-horse power. She will, according to present arrangements, have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.

The India, China and Australian mails have arrived, bringing files of papers from Calcutta to the 8th March; Madras, March 14; Hong Kong, March 1; Melbourne, Feb. 22.

On Friday last eighty-five Mormons sailed for Utah, *via* Boston, United States. It was stated at a recent Mormon Conference, held at St. George's-Hall, Lambeth, that 250 persons were on the books, ready to leave London this season, and that the numbers were increasing daily.

The town of Blackburn contains 62,000 people, nearly one-fourth of whom are now suffering privation from the scarcity of food, clothing, bedding and fuel. When the mills are in full operation 20,352 persons are employed, but at the present time upwards of one-third, or nearly 7,000, are wholly unemployed, at a loss to the workers alone of about £6,000 a week in wages.

Orders have been received at L'Orient to hasten the completion of the iron-cased frigates *Heroine*, of 40 guns, and the *Surveillant* of 38. The iron-cased frigate *Solferino*, of 52 guns, will be launched shortly. As soon as the *Solferino* is off the stocks an iron-cased frigate is to be commenced, together with two floating batteries of 14 guns each.

The exact increase in the bullion of the Bank of France shown in the return for the present month is £33,000, and the total now held is £16,640,000, or £3,660,000 beyond the amount at the commencement of the year. In the same interval the increase of the bullion in the Bank of England has been only £920,511.

The official *Gazette* contains the following circular from Signor RATAZZI to the different Prefects throughout the Italian kingdom:

> "The policy of the Italian Government is inspired by the ideas of national unity and of liberty. While the work of unification is being accomplished in Italy, two political programmes are impossible. The Ministers who succeed each other can differ only as to the degree of liberty suitable for the country. The Government will act with conciliation, but will at the same time energetically suppress disorder."

Deputy BALLANTI has been commissioned to proceed to Paris for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Directors of the Society of *Credit Foncier de France* for the organization of a similar company for Italy. Father PASSAGLIA has been nominated an officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. The Italian Chambers had been prorogued to the end of May. The *Corps Diplomatique* have been invited to accompany the King to Naples. It is believed that all will accept the invitation.

GARIBALDI has left for Brescia.

A dispatch from Turin, of April 15, says: To-day, in the Senate, the Minister of Justice, in reply to a question from Signor CIBRARIO, proposed that all the landed property which had been confiscated for the late Duke of Modena, for political motives should be restored to its former possessors. This proposition was put to the vote, and approved by the Senate.

The Liverpool steamer *Meander* has towed into Lisbon the American ship *J. W. Beaver*, which she picked up at sea in distress.

The Madrid journals of the 10th contain the following items of intelligence: The motion of M. CASTRO, relative to Mexico, involving a vote of censure on the Government, was rejected in the Congress by a majority of 128 votes to 39.

A companion of Gen. WALKER has turned up in China.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Hong Kong, March 1:

> "The record of political events in this country during the past fortnight, is very meagre, but in the neighborhood of Shanghai the rebels have suffered one or two reverses. In their attack on a city named Soonkeang, they were defeated with heavy loss by the Imperialists, under the command of an American fillibuster, Capt. WARD, an ancient comrade of WALKER, who has for some time, it appears, been drilling and organizing a body of Chinese. A second expedition, under the same command, was subsequently made to a point lower down the river—and it was accompanied by English and French gunboats. The result is not yet known, as the gunboats were only met on their return by the mail-steamer, in dropping down the river, nor have the orders under which the war vessels acted yet been made public."

The London Times Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

A REVIEW AT WASHINGTON IN COMPLIMENT TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Yesterday Gen. MCCLELLAN, hearing that there were some officers in Washington who had not seen the review of the day but one previous, sent over an invitation to them to come out to Alexandria, where a review of 15,000 men, 42 guns, and a few horse was specially prepared for them by Gen. MCDOWELL. Lord LYONS and the members of the Legation were also invited, and were present. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. MCDOWELL paid every attention to their visitors, who were charmed by their courtesy. They rode up and down the lines, took the post of honor at the march past, received the salute, and were, in fact, treated with an attention which was very graceful and conspicuous. *The fine physical properties of the men made an impression on our officers, which was increased by their very great and unexpected "steadiness."* The latter quality has been much dwelt upon by military visitors to the American camps recently.

MR. RUSSELL'S DIFFICULTIES ABOUT A PASS.

On Wednesday I left Washington in company of an English officer, who was anxious to visit a friend of his on board Her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, now lying off Fortress Monroe. On applying for passes, however, we were informed that orders had been received from the War Department not to permit any person whatever to go down by the steamer unless he were engaged on duty and in the service of the United States, and all attempts to get down to the ship were unsuccessful. A Baltimore acquaintance suggested a plan by which the trip could be effected; but, as it would have been done in a clandestine manner, it was rejected. Now, surely, this is rather hard. British subjects are refused leave to go down friendly waters to visit a British man-of-war. *What would Americans say if they were treated in a similar manner by the authorities in France or England?* At the same time it must be confessed that the military authorities and the United States officers, are exceedingly courteous to the British officers who are visiting Washington and the camps. It is admitted by the Secessionists of Baltimore themselves that Gen. DIX wears a silk glove on his iron hand.

A REVIEW OF MCDOWELL'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

To-day Gen. MCDOWELL reviewed his *corps d'armée*, consisting of upwards of 30,000 infantry, 62 guns, and a few squadrons of cavalry, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, previous to their embarkation on the great expedition destined, it is believed, to act against Richmond. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac was, with his staff, upon the ground, but did not take the salute, and left the command to Gen. McDowell. Col. Rowan, R. A., Col. Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, of the same regiment, and Mr. Conway Seymour, who happened to be present, were received by Gen. McClellan and Gen. McDowell with much courtesy and attention; the impression produced upon their minds was, on the whole, exceedingly favorable; partly owing, perhaps, to the idea they had formed of this great volunteer army, and partly in consequence of the undeniably good physical properties of the troops. Nevertheless, it would be futile to conceal the deficiencies of that army. There is, for example, Gen. McDowell, an officer of the regular army, accomplished, well instructed, and acquainted with the duties of a leader, surrounded by a number of young gentlemen, very earnest, gallant and hard-working, but ignorant for the most part of the proper duties of Staff officers. The attempts made, with some success, to furnish an adequate number of Staff officers to the various divisions of commanders, have encountered bitter opposition in Congress, and in the case of Gen. McClellan the disposition of some members to forget what he has done, and to remember what he has not done, was shown with great acrimony. In the main there has been a feeling of consideration and trust evinced toward men who have done nothing at all, which entitled men who have done something to great forbearance. *The general officers of the American army know its defects; the people do not.*

Reception of the Japanese Ambassadors at the French Court.

From the London Times.

The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday, the 13th, by the Emperor, at the Tuileries. At 2½ o'clock five Court carriages went to the Hôtel du Louvre to convey them to the Palace. The *cortège* entered the yard of the Tuileries by the Arc de Triomphe, troops being drawn up at each side to pay them military honors. The first carriage contained two noble Japanese officers, entitled to wear two swords, who carried a coffer containing the letter written by the Emperor of Japan to His Majesty Napoleon III. In the next carriage, drawn by six horses, were the second and third Ambassadors, attended by Baron Sibuet, Secretary for the introduction of Foreign Representatives; in the next, also drawn by six horses, was the first Ambassador, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Baron Lepic, Introducer of Ambassadors; and in two other carriages, with two horses each, were other officers, and the interpreters of the Embassy. They alighted under the entrance of the Pavillon d'Horloge, and there fixed in their belts the second sword, which in Japan is a mark of high distinction. They were received at the foot of the grand staircase, on which were ranged the Cent Gardes, by the Duke de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. After having passed through the Galerie de la Paix, and the magnificent rooms of the Palace, they were introduced into the Salle du Trône. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial were there seated in state, surrounded by the whole Court. The gentlemen were in full official costume, and the ladies in Court dresses and train. The Chief of the Embassy, after having made a profound obeisance to their Majesties, delivered the following address in Japanese, which was repeated in French by one of the interpreters:

"Sire: According to the orders of His Majesty the Tycoon, we have the honor of presenting ourselves this day at the audience of your Majesty.

Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan, relations tend to develop themselves more and more between those two countries; our sovereign has consequently charged us to deliver a personal letter to your Majesty, and to express to you, at the same time, the sincerity of his devotedness and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

Our Sovereign has ordered us to respectfully make known to your Majesty that he attaches great value to the fact, that by your imperial kindness, the Embassy sent to Europe is to be conveyed back to Japan on board a French vessel of war.

We conclude by expressing the best wishes for the welfare of your Majesty and of your august family, as well as for the happiness and prosperity of the French nation."

The Emperor replied in the following terms:

"I am happy to see, for the first time in France, the representatives of the Emperor of Japan.

The treaty which we have entered into together will, I hope, lead to favorable results for the two countries.

I doubt not that your residence in France will give you a just idea of the grandeur of our nation; the reception which you will here meet with, and the freedom which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is one of the first virtues of a civilized nation.

I will willingly have you conveyed back to your country by a vessel of war, and you will carry, with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe, the assurance of my desire to keep up the most friendly relations with Japan."

The Embassy then retired, and was conveyed back with the same ceremonial to the Hôtel du Louvre. The members of the Embassy wore costumes of the richest kind, and their arms were magnificent. The valuable presents for their Majesties, which had been sent *via* Suez, have not yet arrived.

American Trade in China.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Hong Kong, Saturday, March 1.

By the arrival of the steamer *China*, with London letters to Jan. 10, the very gratifying intelligence was received of the preservation of peace between Great Britain and the Federal States of America by the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners to Lord Lyons. The American residents here felt especial relief from this most important change in the relations of the two countries; for, acting on their firm belief that in the event of war British property would be at once confiscated in the Northern States, and that the act would be followed by reprisals on the part of England, they had begun as far as possible to place their ships and property beyond the reach of such a seizure. The suspense of the last two months has been exceedingly detrimental to trade, and has injuriously affected British and American shipping, very differently, indeed, in degree, to the great benefit of vessels under neutral flags. The continued blockade of the coasts of the Southern States, and the consequent high value of cotton, combined with the diversion to Europe of the supplies of that staple usually received here from India, must materially advance the prices of manufactured cottons in these markets, so soon as the Spring demand for the Yangtze and Northern, which is expected to be an active one, sets in. The reported inefficiency of that blockade, however, is generally felt to make the position of importers at a high cost a hazardous one.

Effect of the Concert Saloon Law.

Although the constitutionality of the new Concert Saloon law is soon to be passed upon by the Supreme Court, the wonted appearance of the concert saloons has quite disappeared. The Police compel a rigorous compliance with the statute, and will not permit the waiter-girls, the liquor, and the theatrical entertainments to be enjoyed conjointly. The consequence is, that the attendance on the saloons has dwindled down to a small number, in comparison to the former patrons, and the receipts have proportionately diminished. The decision of the Supreme Court is anxiously awaited by all parties. The proprietors of the Concert Saloon No. 616 Broadway, who were arrested by Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, on Monday night, upon the charge of violating the law in regard to concert saloons, were yesterday brought before Justice Osborne, at the Essex Market Police Court. The names of the accused parties are Wm. Devwiney and Frederick Reutze. The proprietors said that the entertainments given at their place consisted of a band of music, which was seated on a platform at the rear end of the hall. In answer to this, Capt. Williamson insisted that there were girls in attendance, and that they were engaged in carrying lager bier and liquors of a stronger nature, to the guests who were in attendance, and that for this reason he made the arrests. Justice Osborne held each of the parties to bail in the sum of $500, to appear before him to-day for examination.

Comparatively speaking, there were but very few of the Concert Saloons open on Broadway last evening. The Police Captains of the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts were around in their respective districts, and appeared very active in their efforts to enforce the law. Since Madame Bell has closed her establishment there is only one Concert Saloon of any importance left in the Fifteenth Precinct. The proprietors of this house (Canterbury Hall) say that they cannot stand the pressure which is brought to bear upon them, and they have, therefore, determined to change it into an eating saloon. They had no waiter girls last night, and kept no bar which was open to the public. They had some of the usual performances, but on the whole it may be regarded as a failure last evening, the auditorium not having half the usual number.

The Melodeon came out in the fore part of the evening with a bill headed "We still live—The Melodeon never surrenders," &c.; but an inside view of the establishment, after the house was generally in, was enough to convince any one, who had ever seen it in its best days, that the hours of the Melodeon are probably numbered—that is, as a Concert Saloon. There was was not half the usual number in the house. No rum was sold publicly, and there were no waiter girls,—otherwise the performances were about the same as usual.

The Saloon No. 444 was considerably crowded; indeed, they had what might be regarded as a good house. The bar of this establishment is next door—(No. 446?)—with no communication between—so says the proprietor. The usual performances took place, with the exception of the part performed by the "pretty waiter girls."

GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN.

The Difficulties of an Advance—Incidents—The Valley of the Rappahannock—Falmouth—A Visit to Fredericksburgh—Gen. Augur's Advance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Falmouth, Va., Opposite Fredericksburgh,
Thursday, April 24, 1862.

After many vexatious delays I have at last succeeded in reaching the advance of McDowell's corps. Gen. Augur's Brigade had already marched when I arrived at Catalet, and in the exigencies of the moment my horse had been pressed into service, thus rendering it impossible for me to follow, as not even a mule was to be had for either love or Treasury Notes. On the second day a kind sergeant, connected with a celebrated cavalry regiment, generously offered to steal a horse for me; but the probabilities of reaching Richmond many months in advance of the other divisions of the army, if I attempted a ride across the country, on the solitary horseman plan, were so eminently strong that I yielded to the advice of friends and awaited the marching of the Western Brigade. It has proved somewhat of a consolation to know that the man who rode my horse was severely wounded, as a little of the *éclat* connected with the exploit reflects obliquely upon me, and as I succeeded in obtaining Gen. Augur's official report of the advance and forwarding it you in season for Sunday's paper, I trust the Times has not been a material sufferer by the misfortunes of its correspondent.

On Saturday last a cold rain storm set in, continuing throughout Sunday. Early on Monday morning the Third Brigade, of Gen. King's Division, received orders to march. The rain poured in torrents. Packed in an ambulance, jolted over such roads as only Virginia can furnish, and capsized in a swollen stream by way of slightly varying the monotony of the journey, your impatient correspondent succeeded in making six miles the first day of the march. We made headquarters for the night at the house of a Baptist clergymen, who owns a hundred or two acres of land and some thirty slaves. This disproportion between the soil and the hands employed to till it excited my wonder. His two sons were in the Prince William Cavalry; he himself professed to have "nary a politic," and to be quiet and peaceable as befitted his calling, but it was very easy to see which way his sympathies leaned.

During the second day's march we fell in with a group that Hogarth would have delighted to sketch. An old negro, his gray wool strongly contrasting with the deep sable of his skin, was seated on a stone by the roadside, with his hands clasped fondly around a beautiful little boy, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. Never for a moment did we dream that the little fellow was not the child of wealthy parents. Judge of our surprise on learning that he was born a slave. Near him stood the mother—"Harriet," as she informed us her name was—a fine-looking yellow girl of about twenty-four. Here the beauties of the peculiar institution were amply illustrated. The old man, his skin as black as night, was the great grandfather of the little white boy—singular effect of acclimation, was it not? What a gradation from white to black, if not "from lively to severe." Who will say henceforth that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, or deem it difficult for the leopard to get rid of his spots? Virginia is the land of miracles. Here on the one hearthstone we had a deeply nigritudinous grandsire and a saffron "Una with her milk-white lamb"—his granddaughter. No one would have believed that the child was not of pure Saxon parentage. To test the truth of a proposition advanced in a play called the "Octoroon," I took the little fellow on my knee and examined his finger nails and eyes, but no purple tinge was there; and accordingly I pronounce the ingenious Mr. Boucicault a poor ethnologist, however talented he may be as a translator.

We reached Falmouth on Wednesday morning. After traveling over the barren-looking interior of Virginia, the Valley of the Rappahannock bursts on one a perfect vision of beauty. It is as though nature, wearying of the turmoil of the outer world, had wrapped her drapery of green about her and nestled down beneath the quiet hills for repose. There are several beautiful villas about Falmouth. The house in which I am now writing is finished in a fashion that few houses in New-York can excel. A thorough-bred Jenkins would write it down as a "palatial residence." It has hot and cold water throughout, bathrooms, speaking tubes, frescoed ceilings, gas fixtures, is built of Milwaukee brick—at least, it now has several Milwaukee bricks in it—has all the modern improvements, in fact, and when the railroad that the division is now engaged in constructing, is completed, will be "only five minutes' walk from the depot. But the owner is not enjoying it. His wife was in somewhat delicate health, and he accordingly removed to Fredericksburgh when it was bruited about that the Union army was approaching.

The people of this section express themselves as very much surprised at the manner in which our troops have conducted themselves. The general impression was that the Yankees were coming down to burn and to destroy, in place of which we have made our advent clothed in anything but terror—paying for everything we have and some things we do not. Beyond a few rails, the inhabitants along the road have lost little or nothing, and there is every probability that these missing rails Mr. Lincoln will replace when the war is ended, and he gets time to go into the woods. It is, indeed, rather amusing to see the rapidity with which a rail fence disappears when a regiment lights upon it. At the word to go into camp a charge is made on the nearest one, and it comes down in much less time than was occupied in putting it up.

Complaint came from the Mayor of Fredericksburgh to-day, that scores of our soldiers had straggled over there and were marauding. Capt. Robinson, the worthy and efficient Quartermaster of this division, was detailed with a company of men to correct the grievance, and I accompanied him. We crossed the river in an old fishing boat. You would have thought it was Sunday in Fredericksburgh, or that the town was in mourning for Jeff. Davis, or some other public benefactor. Not a store was opened, doors, windows and shutters, were all closed. A curious eye, like Tom of Coventry's, would occasionally appears at a lattice, but to be withdrawn in an instant. On the corners, groups of old burghers—Fredericksburghers—were gathered, to watch the process of arresting the straggling soldiers. These latter had thrown the town into terror, but they really had not behaved very badly. They had collected some curious trophies not very well adapted for the camp. One had pillaged a parasol, and was parading the streets with it, to his own great satisfaction, another had gotten himself up in the guise of the Black Horse Cavalry, and was charging on his comrades in the most approved chivalric style. But the prompt appearance of Capt. Robinson, and his energetic action, very soon put a stop to these little fancies and conceits. The Mayor, Mr. Slaughter, who at first imagined that we intended to wade through slaughter to a town, was so much pleased and surprised at the care shown for the rights and property of citizens, that he could not forbear expressing himself quite warmly on the subject. He said the citizens had submitted to the whims of our soldiers because they thought it would be useless to resist—that they had supposed they crossed the river by consent of the commanding officer to supply themselves with clothing and provisions, of which they were destitute. Capt. Robinson assured the worthy Mayor that our army was supplied with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life and the season, and had no occasion to either buy, beg, or steal. So well was Mr. Slaughter pleased with our Northern manners that he invited your correspondent and the Captain to his house to discuss a little champaign—an invitation which we declined, for two reasons, first, that we don't drink, second, we didn't believe he had any. I have an appointment with Mr. Slaughter and several prominent citizens of Fredericksburgh for to-morrow, and will give you the result of the interview in another letter.

The story of Gen. Augur's advance is undoubtedly an old one by this time, and scarcely worthy a re-telling. But a brief *résumé* of the facts may not prove uninteresting, and the appended corrected list of killed and wounded surely will have value.

Gen. Augur's Brigade marched from Catalet Station on Thursday morning. The distance to Falmouth as the crow flies, is about twenty six miles, but by road not less than thirty two. The Harris Light Cavalry—for Heaven's sake do not correct me, and make it read the Ira Harris Cavalry—commanded by Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick, led the advance. The enemy's pickets were met some twelve miles from Falmouth and driven in—the popular notion, by the way, that pickets are driven in by being knocked on the head with muskets in an erroneous one. The work was all done by our cavalry, the enemy retiring before the infantry and artillery came up. But beyond the loss of Lieut. Decker, who fell while leading in pursuit of the flying pickets, no casualty occurred on our side until reaching a point some two miles distant from Falmouth. From information furnished by a citizen it was supposed that the enemy intended to hold the road at this point, and that by making a *detour* with cavalry through the woods, we could gain the main road in their rear by a bye-path, surprise and capture them. The movement was attempted, but the event proved that the citizen was mistaken in his premises. The by-road brought our cavalry directly in front of the enemy, instead of in their rear—this was not at all in accordance with previous calculations, but a retreat was still more at variance with the original programme, and our cavalry, dashed on to the charge. The rebels had barricaded the road, however, by rails snatched from the neighboring fences, piled up in solid "cribs," or piers, some six feet high; against this bristling wall our ranks dashed as vainly as mighty waves on rocks; horse and rider went down by the force of the shock alone. Had the fire of the rebel infantry who held the barricades been well directed, it would have completely decimated the cavalry. A second charge was made by the Harris Light Cavalry, led by Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick and Col. Bayard, of the Pennsylvania First; it was gallant but useless. Several saddles were emptied, and though they succeeded in driving back the infantry upon a second line of temporary defences, they did not pursue the questionable advantage, but fell back to await the approach of arms of the service better fitted for such peculiar work. Before these the enemy fell back under cover of the night.

Reviewing this little affair, I am tempted to indulge in a little criticism, even at the risk of being called presumptuous by military men. I had always supposed that in marching through an enemy's country infantry skirmishers were thrown out in advance as tentaculæ, by which the main column should feel its way along, obtain a knowledge of the ground and avoid ambuscades. In this instance these skirmishers would have discovered the barricades, they might have been turned both to the right and left by infantry, or a couple of pieces of cannon would have cleared the road and opened the way for an advance without the loss of a single life; then our cavalry might have charged in pursuit, captured half the rebel force and perhaps saved the bridges. As it was, the cavalry onslaught on the barricades, brave and determined as it was, was about as useless as a tilt against a windmill or a church steeple. But it must be remembered that our men were chafing under long inaction and eager to cross sabres with the foe, and bravery is the last thing for which we should censure the soldier, even when it verges on rashness. But as I rode past the barricades this morning, and saw the dead horses lying at their foot, where they fell in the fierce recoil, and the blood of our gallant men crimsoning the ground, I could not forbear saying, "It might have been"—hence this speculation.

But it is always easy to go over a chess-board or a battle-field after the game is ended and correct the moves, and I do not intend to oppose my inexperience to the ripe judgment and trained skill of a gallant soldier and gentleman like Gen. Augur.

It evidently never entered into the plans of the enemy to seriously attempt to hold Falmouth, but simply to obstruct our advance, gaining time to draw in their pickets, retire across the river, and destroy the bridges. In this they were successful. Firing random shots, they retreated in the darkness; the bridge had been previously tarred and prepared for burning, the last men across applied torches, and in a few moments the Rappahannock rolled between us and the enemy, effectually shielding him from further pursuit.

From all that I can learn, the rebels did not have to exceed 1,200 men in this affair. They had no artillery this side the river, nor was a single earthwork thrown up in the vicinity, and it is very certain that no large body of men would be posted to seriously oppose our advance without such support. It is very fortunate, too, for our gallant cavalry that no small howitzer chanced to be planted behind the barricades, for a single discharge of shrapnel or canister would have thinned their ranks fearfully.

In a general order issued on the 19th, Gen. Augur compliments his command for their conduct during the march, stating that though it was the good fortune of the cavalry to be the only part of the command engaged with the enemy, yet, when there was a prospect of a more general engagement, the eagerness with which the infantry and artillery pressed forward gave ample assurance that they had quite as much stomach for the fray as their more fortunate comrades. (Will the civilian wonder to know that in war those soldiers are called fortunate who have the most favorable opportunities of getting well killed?) "To Col. Bayard, his Regiment of First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and to Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick and his regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry," says Gen. Augur in the general order referred to, "great credit is due for the enterprise and success of their several affairs during the day and night."

The Harris Light Cavalry well deserve this complimentary mention—the more especially as their exploits, by some singular fatality, are always credited to the *Ira* Harris Cavalry. I have an especial admiration for Kilpatrick and his men. He is a born soldier, if there ever was one—brilliant, dashing, and brimming and bubbling over with what the French call *élan*, Yankees *vim*. A son of a farmer in Sussex County, N. J., despite this disadvantage of foreign birth he secured a cadetship at West Point, and graduated in the Class of 1861. I well remember him as commandant of the Cadet Mess Hall when I visited that place some two years since. He entered the regular army, as Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, on the 6th of May last, was detached with the volunteers, took part in the unfortunate affair of Big Bethel, where he was severely wounded, and now wears silver leaves on his shoulder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the best cavalry regiment in the service. A better or more popular officer never wore a sword by side. There is a *corps d'esprit* among the men of the regiment, too, that rather excites my admiration. And the peculiar dexterity they evince in supplying themselves with horses, and their horses with forage, commands my highest respect, not to say veneration. A further remove from saints, or a nearer approach to soldiers, it would be difficult to find in any country. In his report of the conduct of his regiment during this advance, Kilpatrick makes special and honorable mention of Major Davies, son of Judge Davies, of your City; of Capts. Cooke, McIrvin, Milligan, Lieuts. Morton, Ferris, Adjutant Gregory, and Lieut. Decker, who fell at the head of his company. Let the rebels take notice that if they kill Kilpatrick, I shall take the field myself.

If you send out any more correspondents, don't provide them with anything. The best outfit will get scattered in the course of a week. Of my horse, bridle, saddle, blankets and other accoutrements, I have one spur remaining, and expect to miss that to-morrow morning. The *Tribune* should be under special obligations to me for rescuing a poor old white steed appertaining to that institution from the interior of Virginia, and dispatching it to Washington. A contraband rode him from Catalet to this place, and I yesterday shipped him in *via* Aquia Creek. Is there not a poetic justice in the fact that after riding the negro so long, the latter should now have made a hobby of the *Tribune's* horse? But had it not been for the careful and kind attentions of Capt. Robinson and myself, the poor animal would never have survived the journey.

C. H. W.

OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE AFFAIR OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH.

First-Lieut. Nelson Decker, Co. D, Harris Light Cavalry, instantly killed on the 17th at 7 P. M.

John Hellin, private, Co. L, Harris Light Cavalry, killed, while carrying order to rear, by our pickets, at 11½ P. M.

KILLED.

George Welles, private, Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry.

John Murphy, private, Co. G, Harris Light Cavalry.

Josiah Kill, private, Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry; lived 16 hours after being shot.

John N. Davis, private Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry; died 31 hours after being wounded.

Patrick Devlin, private, Co. M, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Thomas Norton, private, Co. M, First Pennsylvania; lived 10 hours after being wounded.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Leaf, Co. M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry—slight wound, of head.

J. G. McLain, sergeant, Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry—ball passing through upper lip, knocking out teeth, and lodging in neck, serious, doing well.

James Baker, corporal Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry—slight scalp wound.

Nathan F. Confer, corporal Co. M, First Pennsylvania Regular Cavalry.

Mickey Dwyer, private, Co. G, Harris Light Cavalry—ball through elbow-joint, doing well.

Lewis C. Crane, private, Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry—ball through shoulder, doing well.

Patrick Ambrose, private, Co. H—wounded by ball in abdomen, also in thigh, both slight, is doing well.

Cyrus Romaine, private Co. H, H. L. C.—flesh wound of shoulder.

W. A. Rankin, private Co. H, H. L. C.—slight wound of scalp.

Michael Rudy, Co. M, First Pennsylvania Cavalry—wounded and taken prisoner.

James Worthington, private Co. M, First Pennsylvania Cavalry—right shoulder dislocated.

Joel Black, private Co. M, First Pennsylvania Cavalry—ball fracturing both bones of leg; serious case; doing well.

Wm. Griffith, private Co. M, First Pennsylvania Cavalry—buckshot in both arms; also a spent Minie ball in arm; doing well.

Thomas Martin, private, Co. M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry—pistol ball, left shoulder.

Patrick McNamara, private Co. M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry—slight wound on forehead.

John F. Llink, private, Co. M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry—severe bruise of left side, caused by a fall from his horse.

John H. Rhodewalt, private, Co. M—buckshot, hip; doing well.

John Gabel, private, Co. M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry—slight wound on back of the head.

Brittan Snout—Minie ball, fracturing both bones of leg—dangerous wound—doing well.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 512, 514, 3, 385, 172½, 261, 298, 513, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7409, 7496, 7503, 7517, 7127, 7377, 7521, 7525, A, B, C, D. *Part II.*—Nos. 2120, 2130, 2138, 2140, 2142, 1974, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2180, 2184, 2188, 2190.

Corporations and Their Stockholders—What is a Legal Year?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Joseph A. Veazie vs. *Isaac Ames.*—This was an action to charge the defendant, individually, as a stockholder of the American Blank Book Ruling and Paging company, with the payment of a note which that Company made in February, 1857, payable twelve months after date. An action had been brought against the Company, and judgment recovered for the amount of the note, with costs. The present suit was brought to charge the defendant individually as stockholder, under Section 10 of the Act of 1848, for the incorporation of Companies for medicinal and chemical purposes, on the ground that the whole capital stock of the company had not been paid in. The defence set up was that the defendant was not individually liable under section 24 of the same act, which declares that the stockholders shall not be personally liable for the payment of any debt contracted by the Company which is not to be paid within one year from the time which the debt is contracted, and that, as the note sued on was payable in law only at the end of twelve months and three days from the time when it was made, this suit could not be maintained. After argument by counsel, the Court sustained the objection, and dismissed the complaint.

C. A. Nichols for plaintiff; Lucian Birdseye for defendant.

Millinery and Medicines—Counter Claim against the Husband Pleaded in a Suit brought by the Wife.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary A. Peters vs. *Harvey W. Fowler.*—The plaintiff, who is a milliner, brought this action to recover the sum of about fifty dollars, the value of bonnets and other articles of millinery sold to the defendant in 1857. The defence set up was that the plaintiff was, at the time the goods were sold, a married woman, and that her husband carried on the millinery business in Troy, where the goods were bought, and the plaintiff was not the party in interest. Also, that the defendant had rendered professional services as a physician to Mr. Peters, who owed him more than the value of the millinery.

Bonny, Butler & Parsons, for plaintiff; John H. White, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, James Kennedy was placed on trial for murder in the first degree, in killing Patrick McGrath at No. 54 West Broadway on the 4th of March last. The only witness to the homicide was a little daughter of the deceased, who testified that Kennedy struck her father with some instrument resembling a hammer, and kicked him after he was down. McGrath died at the City Hospital, on the 20th of March, from the effects of his injuries. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Alfred F. Thorn and Thomas Buddon were tried for assault and battery upon Mathew Ryan, and acquitted.

Gottschalk's Concert This Evening.—The present arrangements which have been made by Mr. Grau for the two Concerts this great pianist has announced in New-York, are wealthily attractive. As instrumentalists, H. Sanderson and H. Mollenhauer will assist, while the vocal portion of them will comprise Carlotta Patti, with Signori Tombesi and Ferri. St. Muzio is to be their musical director, while Gottschalk, himself, is of course their leading and particular attraction.

The first Concert takes place this evening at Niblo's Saloon, and we doubt not, will draw thither Metropolitan beauty, and love of music, in a manner which will recall those times when grand Concerts were more fashionable than opera, which had not as yet become one of our settled—or, should it not the last season be styled unsettled—institutions.

Arrival of Prisoners of War.—The following prisoners of war arrived by United States steamer *Connecticut*, and were handed over to the United States Marshal, who sent them to Fort Lafayette: Alex. Smith, Master of schooner *Glide*, captured off Charleston; Louis Greene, Charles West, James J. Vanderbilt and Edward Flynn, comprising part of the crew of the Confederate schooner *Jesse J. Cox*, captured by the United States steamer *Colorado* off Southwest Pass.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 26, 67, 70, 71, 74, 76, 57, 45, 50, 66, 77, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 93.

(Advertisement.)

Grand Family Holiday this day at Barnum's Museum. The splendid Drama "Buckle of Brilliants" will be produced this afternoon at 3 o'clock, followed by the laughable farce, "Widow of a Piermo." Splendid performances also in the evening. A grand National Baby Show will soon come off at the Museum, for particulars of which see card at bottom of Museum Advertisement.

(Advertisement.)

Attention Soldiers.—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

April 29—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—B. Baileer, George Wright, Capt. Sutkin, M. Artimon, Mrs. Louise Chegary, Pelisie Gamache, Marius Poch, John J. Mott, Jules Vinot, lady and child, James Vandervoort, Dr. Henkenius and lady, Miss Tamblingoon, Miss Perry, Mr. Spanstel, Mr. Fassard, Adam Herbold, Mr. Marian, B. Davis, Peter Howles, Wm. Thomas, Mr. Ferdalls and child, Chas. Chard and son, Randall Herrichy, Mr. Cartulle, John Plohner and lady, John Hodsall, Louise la Gros, Francis Latour, Jean Besnard, J. Prudhommes, Julia Lichtenberg, Madeline Broodbeck and 3 daughters, Mr. Broodbeck, Joseph Schlosser.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 00 | Sun sets ... 6 54 | Moon sets ... 8 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 37 | Gov. Island. 9 26 | Hell Gate ... 10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... TUESDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Borden, Meredith, Philadelphia.
Ship F. A. Palmer, Post, Liverpool, F. W. Smith.
Brigs A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Suwanee, Munroe, Cadiz, Metcalf & Duncan; J. R. Nevins, Tilley, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Alfaretta, Merriman, Matanzas, S. Godwin.
Schooner Dart, ———, Stamford.
Sloops Comet, ———, Stamford; J. H. Borden, ———, Fall River.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen and Southampton April 16, with mails and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Took the Southern passage to clear ice. 17th inst., lat. 49 18, lon. 6 21, passed steamship Saxonia. 22d, lat. 47 53, lon. 33 53, signalized a ship showing No. 4,591 first pendant. 27th, lat. 42, lon. 63 5, passed a side-wheel steamer strg. eastward.

Steamer Gen. Shields, Fox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Bark Statesman, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.,) Coyeh, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Jackson & Neill. Had heavy weather; stove bulwarks.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hodges, Portland, with plaster for Albany.

Schr. L. S. Bayles, ———, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Roan, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Coxsackie, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas H. Seymour, Kelley, Portland 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Tiger, Savage, Saco 4 ds., with heading.

SAILED—From Quarantine—U. S. steam transport Oriental, for Port Royal, S. C.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army. There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to George T. Strong, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co. 5 [illegible] Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, [illegible] Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined; Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for [illegible]. A female attends ladies.

Circular.

New-York, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business.

DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand.

D. & CO.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Benson—Thomson.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, of Brooklyn, Mr. Nelson H. Benson, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., to Miss Josephine Thomson, of this City.

Coutis—Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 29, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, assisted by Rev. James H. Smith, Samuel S. Coutis to Jane A. Remington, only daughter of the late James S. Smith, both of Brooklyn.

Weeks—Carnes.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., Rev. Robert Weeks to Helen Dudley, daughter of the late Francis Carnes.

Wetmore—King.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Reuel Hanks, Mr. Hiram P. Wetmore to Miss Elvira King, both of this City.

DIED.

Ashford.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, Thomas Edson, eldest son of Thomas A. and Louisa M. Ashforth, aged 17 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st.

☞ Sacramento, Cal., papers please copy.

Allen.—On Monday, April 28, Aimee R., only daughter of Uriah and Susannah E. Allen, aged 14 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, at South Bergen, at 3 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without formal invitation.

Arms.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, of consumption, J. Carlton Arms, second son of Charles Arms, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

Belknap.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, Sarah A., daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Belknap, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 156 West 12th-st.

Brennan.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, Mrs. Agnes A. Brennan, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 205 Allen-st., at 2 o'clock, to-day, (Wednesday.)

Falls.—In Columbia, S. C., March, 1862, Alexander Falls, formerly of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in the 50th year of his age.

Morgan.—On Monday, April 28, Mrs. Margaret Morgan, in the 61st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, David R. Morgan, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of the latter, No. 5 Lewis-st.

Mann.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, April 29, Samuel Mann, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends, and those of John B. and William Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of John B. Simpson, Esq., at West Farms, on Thursday, May 1, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. N. B.—Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 3½ o'clock.

Moffet.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 28, after a short but severe illness, Margaret E., youngest daughter of John and Mary B. Moffet, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 151 East 21st-st., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

Pierson.—In Westfield, N. J., on Monday, April 28, of dropsy, Elizabeth, relict of the late Moses Pierson, Esq., in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Craneville depot to meet the 12 o'clock train of cars from New-York.

Ripley.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 29, of paralysis, Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Ripley, in the 58th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

Read.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 27, Albert Edward Read, infant son of Wm. A. and S. M. Read.

Funeral will take place from their residence, No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Singleton.—Near Daufuskie Island, S. C., on Tuesday, March 11, while in the discharge of his duty as a member of the Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Thomas Singleton, aged 18 years, 2 months and 5 days.

His funeral will take place from the house of his father, No. 4 1st-st., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Silberhorn.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, Jacob H. Silberhorn, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 92 Christie-st., to New-York Bay Cemetery.

Smith.—On Tuesday morning, April 29, of scarlet fever, Camilla, daughter of Charlotte E. and E. Delafield Smith, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place at No. 64 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., this day, (Wednesday,) April 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Shurlock.—In Philadelphia, on Monday morning, April 28, Mary, wife of Isaac C. Shurlock, and daughter of George Simmons, in the 26th year of her age, (late of New-York.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 201.—April 29, 1862.

46, 73, 22, 60, 44, 56, 1, 12, 52, 51, 65, 11.

Kentucky, Class 202.—April 29, 1862.

61, 65, 49, 22, 68, 32, 4, 19, 30, 57, 28, 58, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 149.—April 29, 1862.

42, 20, 22, 41, 61, 17, 43, 62, 59, 6, 51, 47.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 212.—April 29, 1862.

14, 48, 71, 46, 75, 2, 59, 57, 39, 23, 67, 73, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It *may* save you from Consumption. It *will* certainly cure the most inveterate cough and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, at No 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by druggists generally.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF
STRENGTHENS WEAK EYES—IMPROVES THE HEARING—RELIEVES HEADACHE—PROMOTES EXPECTORATION—CURES CATARRH IN ITS WORST FORMS, AND SWEETENS THE BREATH.

It contains no Tobacco, is mild, and promotes a pleasant sensation and beneficial results to all who appreciate "A CLEAR HEAD!"

Sold only in handsome boxes, at 25 cents.

The trade supplied by
J. DURNO, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied.

W. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

A. TRIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY. [illegible] Photograph Albums (for fifty pictures) retailed at [illegible] Monograms, Wedding Cards and [illegible] with envelopes to match.

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RARE AND STANDARD IMPORTED BOOKS.

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J. W. BOUTON,
(Late J. W. Bouton & Co.)

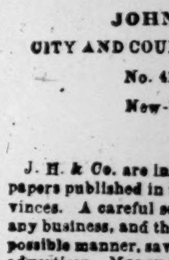
Has removed to No. 481 BROADWAY, near Broome-st., where, with superior accommodations, he will continue the importation of RARE and STANDARD BOOKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE. J. W. B. has lately added to his already extensive stock a LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, consisting of French, German, Italian and English Classics, Standard Authors, Philosophical Works, Encyclopædias, &c., all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Entire Libraries purchased for cash or exchanged.

ELY'S PRISON LIFE IN RICHMOND.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Will Publish This Week,
JOURNAL OF ALFRED ELY,
A
PRISONER OF WAR
IN
RICHMOND.
Edited by
CHARLES LANMAN.
1 vol., 12mo, illustrated with a Steel Portrait of Alfred Ely, and a Wood Engraving of the Prison at Richmond. Price $1.

IN PRESS.
THE C. S. A. AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
By Brig.-Gen. I. S. Barnard,
Chief-Engineer of Army of the Potomac.
With Five Maps. Nearly ready.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK!

The thrilling narrative of the trials, sufferings and conflicts of this great moral hero for the Union, will appear in book form on the 15th of May. Furnished alone to subscribers. JAMES M. [illegible], Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, have removed from their old Stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK ROW,

Corner of Beekman-st., New-York, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are the Agents for nearly all the Newspapers in the United States and British Possessions, and they are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do advertising through them.

FOR MOTHS.—CEDAR CAMPHOR IS STIFLING to all insect life. CHEAP, agreeable, durable, reliable. Right owned and trade supplied by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. For sale in New-York by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel, and by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.

One ℔ package $1
Box of six ℔s 5

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GOLD PLATING.
WE HAVE IN OPERATION AN
EXTRA-SIZE GOLD-PLATING SOLUTION,

32 inches by 13 inches, and are prepared to plate articles of almost any size, either for private individuals or for the trade, in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY
Corner Broome-st.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

REMOVED—McCAULEY, BROKER IN MONEY, to No. 52 Chatham-st., second floor. Notes, Bills and Drafts negotiated.

PURE MILK—PURE MILK.
THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION
are supplying pure milk, from Orange and Columbia Counties, to dealers and families, delivered in any quantity desired, and in any part of the City.
The highest price to families is only
SIX CENTS A QUART.
Dealers, hotels and boarding houses furnished at low rates. Call at
THE DEPOT, NO. 454 GREENWICH-ST.,
corner of Desbrosses, or send orders to the ORANGE COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION, No. 454 Greenwich-st., and an agent will call.
JAMES M. HORTON, President.
James Kennedy, Secretary.

NEW STYLE OF ALBUMS.
JUST RECEIVED.
A new kind of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM for Cartes de Visite, [illegible] glass to cover the Photograph.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED ALBUMS,
IN
VELVET,
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ALSO AT LOW PRICES.
D. APPLETON & CO., Importers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GAS FIXTURES CHEAP.
Parties purchasing from the subscriber can select at the wholesale manufacturers. PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING done as usual.
ALEX. McKENZIE, NO. 305 4TH-ST.,
PLUMBER AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

WEDDING CARDS.
MR. AND MRS. UNION.
MISS LOVE.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

COUGHS,
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address O. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

ARMY CALLS.—THIS BEAUTIFUL QUADRILLE and battle-piece, introducing the Army Calls composed by R. Stoepel, and encored every night at Wallack's Theatre, is just published—price 75c., with beautiful vignette title. Also, Marching Along, by Bradbury—song and piano piece, 25c. each. Glory Hallelujah—song and galop, 25 cents each. Fort Donelson is Ours, 25c. Standard of Freedom—words by H. M. Adey, music by J. R. Thomas—50c. Fata Morgana Mazurka, by Wollenhaupt, 50c. The above, or any music sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give six years' reference from her last place; would like to go in the country with a family, for the Summer. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 84 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do part of the washing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of a baby, in a small private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 51 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, her present employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to assist in washing; is an excellent nurse, and can give the best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 3-5 8th-av., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. She has no objection to the country, and may be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 205 West 34th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference give. Apply at No. 131 24th-st., corner of 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 61 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse, to go to any part of the country, she is cheerful, kind and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 410 3d av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant person in a family as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has unexceptionable City references and is well experienced and qualified. Address MARIA, care of A. M. See, No. 294 4th-av., below 23d-st., where the applicant may be seen.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; good reference; would go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very smart, neat young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has been two years in her last place, which she leaves on account of the family giving up housekeeping, from where she will be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 96 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 357 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, tidy Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at, or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., over butcher store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to live in a Christian family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 86 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; thoroughly competent in either capacity; has good City reference; wants to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 227 East 13th-st., Room No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 128 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young colored girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Apply, for one week, at No. 195 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City references. Has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above, or as nurse and sewer, and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing if required. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Or to do chamberwork and take care of children; situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, with best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 149 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best references; lived three years in her last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 208 East 7th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and fine washing or light waiting; has the best of City reference for character and capability. Call until engaged at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 95 West 27th.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 1[illegible]7 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the best of reference given, if required; can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best references. Can be seen at No. 125 Pitt-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 352 2d-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 262 East 2[illegible]th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A NEAT, young woman, who has lately landed, wishes a situation as caring children and plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork and would make herself useful; has got good reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, to cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread, and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has most satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 416 9th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent person, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; can give good City references, if required. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, games, soups and jellies, and bread; laundress or dairy preferred, (in country;) the best of reference. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a woman of knowledge of the kitchen, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Has good City references. Has no objections to a short distance in the country. Also understands the dairy. Call at No. 3 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; satisfactory reference can be given by her last mistress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; would also do fine washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 156 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 202 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as a good plain cook; is a good baker, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as professed cook. Understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, meats and pastry. Best of recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references; is an excellent housekeeper. Call for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook, and willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 115 Clinton-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a competent person, who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 125 East 38th-st., for one day.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Scotch woman as cook, or to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family in the City or country; good testimonials as to character and ability furnished. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., below 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family, who understands baking in both City and country, and all kinds of family cooking; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can, if required, take charge of a small dairy. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork, waiting and fine washing and ironing in the same family; the best City references given. Apply, for two days at No. 32 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two highly respectable females, the one, as an accomplished cook, is willing to assist with washing; the other, as chambermaid and waitress—city or country—no object—together or apart. The highest recommendations can be given as regards capability. Call, for two days only, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women; one as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; the two have three years and a half City reference. Address No. 200 14th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO sisters desire situations, one is a first-class cook, is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she is a good maker of bread, biscuit and pastry. The other, as laundress, to assist in chamberwork; both thoroughly understand their business; can produce unexceptionable City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 83 East 31st-st., in the butcher's shop.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LADY giving up housekeeping, wishes to find situations for two very desirable girls, as cook and laundress, and chambermaid and waitress; they would prefer being together, and remaining in the country. Apply this week, before 12 o'clock, at No. 78 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook and pastry baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and fully competent of cooking in all its branches; is also a good washer and ironer; is likewise a good baker; none need apply but a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 131 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook and first-rate washer and ironer; or would go as laundress and do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 80 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; has good reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by tidy young women, the one a good cook, baker, &c., good washer and ironer, the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; City or country; have good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe desires to find situations for two servants; for one a cook's place is desired; for the other that of chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 290 2d-av., this day.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 2[illegible]th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and fully understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 267 1st-av., corner 16th-st., front room, on first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 34th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has excellent recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 384 Cherry-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has first-rate City reference for five years from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Thoroughly understands dairywork. Call at No. 111 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker of bread; is willing to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker in a small private family; a short distance in the country preferred; has good reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 211 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with a reference for three years to her last situation, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; any family requiring such will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework for a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 18th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, of unquestionable character, would do housework for a very small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Good reference given. Call at 170 West 38th-st., high stoop, first floor, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker, one that perfectly understands her business, operates on the sewing-machine; would go out by the day if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; perfectly competent of the above; the very best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third story.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to travel for the Summer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 278 6th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; has the best of references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as laundress in a small family, or otherwise, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands French fluting, and doing up all kinds of ladies' fine laces; the best of City references given. Call at No. 341 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as competent laundress; understands fine washing, and French fluting; or would assist in chamberwork and do the fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins; or would be willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class laundress either in the City or country, or would take a situation as cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as laundress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with experience, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt ironer; or as parlormaid and to do fine washing; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS MATRON OR ASSISTANT MATRON.—Wanted, by a young American woman a situation as matron or assistant matron in some public institution, or as traveling companion for a lady; references given. Address, for two days, B. L. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to attend an invalid lady, or to go a short distance in the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference, and has lived in her last situation for 15 years. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of many years' experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; she parts with her, being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced nurse wants a situation; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to a boarding lady; is very willing to go to the country; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 173 East 34th-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as nurse, who is fully competent of discharging the duties of infant's nurse; she understands the management and care of young children, having had long experience; good City reference. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, East side, between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as children's nurse and to assist in doing chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of references. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, to take care of children, or a baby; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Protestant young girl to take care of children and sew, or do light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT nurse, who has at present some time unoccupied, would be glad to engage in the above situation, or as nurse to any sick person or child; City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 88 East 18th-st.

FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH DEMOISELLE, lately arrived from France, wishes a situation as nursery governess; also speaks German; understands hair-dressing. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call, from 10 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 289 6th-av., third floor, front room, entrance on 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART, INtelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress or waitress, and can do chamberwork; is capable, willing and obliging, and loves little children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 322 7th-av. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived over seven years in her last place; no objection to go traveling. Address BESSIE SMITH, Station D, Bible-House.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NORTH of Ireland young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has 16 years' experience; would do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; no objection to the country; would go to California or Europe; wages not so much an object as a home; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 613 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; kind to children; no objections to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference for six years. Call, or address No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to an invalid lady or to traveling; good City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 21 Brevoort-place, between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2[illegible]3 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced young woman; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Call at No. 101 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would like to travel with a lady or family; has good reference. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; a cook at the same place. Call at No. 73 Perry st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference if required. Apply at No. 196 West 24th-st. for three days. No objection to going to Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted, by a competent Protestant person—an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork if required; has good City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 125 East 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and all kinds of embroidery; has over six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 3th avs. Call or address a note.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress, by a respectable girl; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress, by a respectable young woman; understands her duties perfectly. Has best references. Call at No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman who has ten years' reference in the above capacity; she makes direct reference to the parties with whom she has lived in the City, and is perfectly competent. Inquire for her of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., below 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation, as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 900 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—LADIES in Brooklyn or the country requiring first-class female servants, are respectfully informed I have now waiting for situations a number of excellent cooks, experienced nurses, waiter-girls, laundresses and general house-servants, having most unexceptionable references direct from Brooklyn families where they last served. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AT THE MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d st., are a large number of servants wanting employment, among whom are two French cooks, two Scotch cooks, washers and ironers, an American nurse and seamstress, and a colored nurse and chambermaid, &c. Also, a number of good girls for all work, for City and country; all with the best of reference. A. M. SEE.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great number, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES TO GET a gentleman's house to care for the Summer; has the best recommendations from the most reliable families in the City. Can be seen one week at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., third floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS general clerk, copyist or shipping clerk, in any respectable business, by a young man who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as clerk or salesman, in a dry goods, fancy trade, or grocery house; has had some experience; moderate salary, with prospect of promotion, preferred; can give the best of references as to ability, honesty, &c. Address Box No. 259 Pittsfield Post-Office, Massachusetts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has the best of testimonials for industry and capability; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of fine and fast horses; is a good groomsman and careful driver; no objection to the country. Call, or address J. L. H., No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., for five days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as coachman; good reference for City or country; is a careful driver and perfect groom; is a useful man, willing and obliging; good gardener, if required. Address R. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or No. 77 Fulton-st., in the cork store, up stairs, until suited.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; can be strongly recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or at Mr. CALLAN'S saddlery, No. 219 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation for a Protestant coachman, married, but without incumbrance. I can recommend him very highly for over 10 years, as knowing his business thoroughly in every respect. Address COACHMAN, care of T. A. Halliday, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; understands the grooming and management of horses and carriages; is a stylish and good driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a respectable, single young man; is a thorough coachman and groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer. Wages not so much an object as a good and comfortable home in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a steady driver; can be recommended by his last employer. Address J. C., Box 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable married man, as coachman; is a good careful driver and understands the management of horses; has the best City references; wages without board. Address C. W., No. 2 Grammercy-park, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, (Protestant,) a situation to take charge of horses and make himself generally useful; best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Charles Waters' saddlery establishment, 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman; has had many years' experience in the care of horses; is a careful driver; can give good City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or No. 57 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City reference. Call at No. 60 Union-square, 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; can refer to his last employer, with whom he has been for several years. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by man and wife; the man as coachman and groom; can take care of stock and do gardening, if required; wife as laundress, nurse or waitress; have the best of City and country reference for 7 years. Call at No. 19 Nassau-st., near Fulton, rear, first floor, Brooklyn, or address G. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a smart, active, single young man, as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can show good City and country references. Call on or address, D. S. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would have no objection to help in a garden; is a good careful driver, and understands the care of horses; would prefer the country; wages no object to a home; has good City references. Address J. F., Box No. 2[illegible]3 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom, and would be willing to help in a garden; is willing and obliging to his employer; would prefer the country; has good City references; wages no object to a good home. Address to J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

AS DRAFTSMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTed as draftsman or corresponding clerk, by a French gentleman who speaks and writes English and Spanish; has been employed as a professor of drawing in a military school. Address DRAFTSMAN, care of the Merchant's Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse fruits, flowers and vegetables; would take charge of a small place as farmer; wages not so much an object as a steady place; the very best of reference. Address D. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, laying out new grounds; would take charge of a small place, &c.; good recommendations. Address W. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant single man who is fully competent in every part of the trade. Is also a good groom and coachman. The best of recommendations given as to character and ability. Address E. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, take care of a vegetable garden, milk cows, and keep a gentleman's place in nice order. His sister wants a place along with him; she can cook, wash and iron, and do general housework. The very best of reference given. Any one in need of such can address a note to T. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single young man, as gardener and farmer; is capable of taking charge of a place. Address, for one week, C. C., Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a wholesale grocery or liquor store; was 8 years in his last situation; has the best references. Call at No. 120 10th-av., corner 18th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man; understands the care and management of horses and cows; would make himself useful in any respect about a gentleman's place; the best of country reference. Address F. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER, (PROTestant,) who can hardly be excelled in his line of business, desires a situation; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, of long experience in some of the first families of this City; will be highly recommended by his present employer. Can be seen by inquiring of Mr. Park, Park & Tilford's, Broadway and 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Disney's saddlery, No. 60 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., or address R. P. T.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family. He understands his business perfectly well; has had many years' experience in this City and in the City of Dublin; has the best City reference from his last place, where he lived 2 years. Address B. W., No. 1,271 Broadway. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a young man who perfectly understands the business; the best of City reference will be given. Call or address M. K., No. 811 Broadway.

AS WAITER—COOK.—WANTED, BY A MAN and his wife, situations, one as waiter, (first-class,) the other to do general housework; such as plain cooking, fine work in laundry, or as chambermaid; would prefer laundry work or cooking; unexceptionable reference as to capability, &c., furnished upon requisition. A note addressed as per below will meet prompt attention. A. B. C., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A BOY 18 YEARS of age, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and has much experience in gardening; would be generally useful, or anything about a gentleman's place; no objection to City or country; the best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing G. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH FIFTEEN years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of perfumery, hair oils, pomades, flavoring extracts and patent medicines, desires a situation in some manufacturer's or dealer's, or would join a party having some capital desiring to engage in the business. References given. Address PARKER, Post-office, Station C.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable man and wife, situations to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months; the woman is a perfect hand at house-cleaning; best of City reference given. Call, or address J. T., No. 101 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Stuyvesant-place.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable man and wife, the care of a gentleman's house for the summer months; best City reference given. Call at No. 335 6th-av., second floor, near 21st-st., or address WILLIAM TAYLOR, as above.

A YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation to take care of horses and to drive. Has no objections to go in the country, and will make himself generally useful. Wages low. Call for two days at No. 22 Lexington-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE PARLANT Anglais desire se placer comme bonne d'enfant ou femme de chambre. Elle est capable d'instruire et sait coudre. Des recommandations seront donées. S'adresser par note a Mademoiselle RACINE, West Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY. Apply to HOFFMAN BROTHERS, No. 330 Broadway, up stairs. Salary for the first year, $50.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, two girls, one to do cooking and general housework, and one as chambermaid. Apply at No. 9 Van Vorst-square, Jersey City.

A COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class cook, who would assist in washing and ironing. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, who understands the care of a furnace; must have City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 West 47th-st., after 10 A. M.

A FARMER, &c.—A SCOTCHMAN (A SINGLE man) who can milk, mow, cradle, and do all kinds of farm work; one who can stand plenty of hard work without liquor, and be satisfied with $13 a month and board, will hear of a chance by calling at No. 124 Fulton-st., at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman to take care of three children; must be healthy and well recommended. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at No. 109 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED BY WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, a first-class salesman in the carriage business; one thoroughly acquainted with the City trade. Applications by letter only received. Also, wanted, a young man who understands mechanical drafting.

A WAITER.—WAITER WANTED FOR A PRIvate family in the country. A smart, active and obliging young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to take moderate wages, may apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale commission house; must thoroughly understand qualities, and be acquainted with retailers and shippers; salary $800. Address B, Box No. 146 *Times* Office, with reference.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to take care of horses and to do gardening. A smart, single man can apply at No. 10 East 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, either this morning or Thursday morning, at the same hour.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT, ONE stewardess, four girls to travel to California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AND gentleman who can read plain music, and who want experience and practice as leading singers, are wanted to lead on the bass and soprano in a Presbyterian Church, where there is a good organ, good music, chanting, &c., and where every advantage will be given for advancement. Services must be gratuitous first six months at least. Address CHORISTER, Station D, Bible House, for interview.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

25 PIANOFORTES AND ONE MELODEON to let at $2, $2 50, $3, $4, and new 7-octave, with overstrung bass $5 a month; or for sale very cheap. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., on account of removing a splendid assortment of pianos, full iron frame, and warranted, will be disposed at a bargain before May.

MUSIC COPYIST—ADDRESS P. A. X., No. 65 West 28th-st.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES,
KELTY'S & CO., 359 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UP.
BLACK SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $5 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES. LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs; table linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now opened their
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Are offering the balance of their
BAREGE ROBES,
At $3, $4 and $5,
Original price, $8, $10 and $12.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

LACE.
LACE CURTAINS No. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
MUSLIN CURTAINS
BROCATEL CURTAINS
SATIN CURTAINS
DAMASK CURTAINS
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY CURTAINS

AT MACY'S,
SPECIALTIES!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING

SPECIALTIES!
In addition to our splendid stock of
PLAIN and FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
100 Cartons of all the desirable shades of
BLUE, GREEN, AZULINE, FUCHSIA, &c.,
In wide and narrow Ribbons.
100 Cartons splendid quality
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
Closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. and 4s. a yard.

SPECIALTIES!
In addition to our usual stock of EMBROIDERIES, we will open
1,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
From $1 to $10.
1,000 INFANTS' NEEDLE-WORKED FROCK BODIES,
From 3s. to $3.
From auction, very cheap.
3,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 2s.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 2s. 6d.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 3s.
Full stock of fine CAMBRIC BANDS, NEEDLE-WORKED.
NEEDLE-WORKED CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., very low.
A FINE LINE OF LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TUCKED and HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, at very low prices.

SPECIALTIES!
Closing of all our REAL PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS, PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS, PUSCHER LACE CENTRES, PUSCHER LACE FLOUNCINGS, at less than half the cost of importation.
Also, a fine stock of THREAD and PUSCHER LACE VEILS, PELERINE CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, POINT LACE COLLARS, &c., &c., at very low prices.

SPECIALTIES!
Received by the last steamer from Europe, every shade fine GRENADINE VEILS, GRENADINES, TISSUES and VEIL BAREGES.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Would call the attention of all about to move on the 1st of May, and preparing to furnish new houses, to their extensive assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
To which they are constantly receiving additions from Europe, of the newest styles and designs.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Table covers, shades, chintzes, twills, &c., &c., in the greatest variety, and in which they are prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers.
LINEN GOODS.
All the best makes of Barnsley, Scotch and Irish linen sheetings, pillow linen, table linen, napkins, Doylies, towels, &c., &c., in great abundance and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!
At Grand-st. Cheap Store, from WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, 250 Cartons of BONNET RIBBONS, ranging from 3c. to 25c. per yard.
From Thursday's sale, a full line of the richest and most fashionable styles in the market, in every color, shade, and width, from No. 4 to No. 60—in all, over TEN THOUSAND PIECES.
From Friday's sale, 55 Cartons of WHITE and BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, CHEAP.
From Saturday's sale, part of a JOBBER'S STOCK, at half price.
Country and City Milliners will find an early call to their advantage.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
This day, 300 cases of Misses' STRAW HATS and BLOOMERS of the most recent styles, comprising
UNION,
ERICSSON,
MONITOR,
MARGARETTA,
MAY QUEEN,
ARTHUR, RENFREW, and every other shape in Split Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Devons, Pedals, &c.
This stock is the largest in the City, and comprises thousands of STRAW HATS, from 1c. to $20 each.
To Milliners and Country Dealers—200 cases from AUCTION to-day, at half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The stock of FRENCH FLOWERS is undeniably the largest in the City, and as we have styles engaged exclusively for this establishment, which we offer at our usual low prices, the especial attention of ladies is solicited to this Department.
To Milliners—Another lot of FRENCH FLOWERS, at 45c. per punch, all of which cost over
ONE DOLLAR TO IMPORT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
(Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,)
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bargains in HOSIERY and GLOVES.
Ladies' Genuine Goat Skin Gloves, 44c. a pair.
Ladies' Silk Gloves, Kid Finish, 35c. a pair.
Gents' Straw Kid Gloves, 44c. a pair. Sold everywhere at 75c. and $1.
Anybody can sell KID GLOVES at 5s.,
But who sells JOUVAN'S GENUINE KIDS at 63c., besides
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from auction, this day, from 5c. each upwards.
400 Dozen unusually fine at 10c., equal to the best SHILLING HANDKERCHIEFS ever offered.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED FRENCH and SCOTCH BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
THOUSANDS of WORKED COLLARS from 3c. to $1 each.
Another Lot of the 44c. and 56c. EMBROIDERED SETS, cost over $1 to import.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, (WARRANTED,) 4c. each.
Also, Full Lines of White and Black SILK BLONDS, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES, and other Laces, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
LARGE ADDITION TO THE TRIMMING STOCK THIS WEEK.
EVERY WIDTH and COLOR in TRIMMING RIBBONS. Also, New Styles in DRESS and MANTILLA BUTTONS.
We are offering the balance of the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PURCHASE of DRESS TRIMMINGS, at 20c. on the Dollar.
BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVET RIBBONS CHEAP.
COLORED and BLACK CRAPES, BONNET-LININGS, SILKS, RUCHES, &c.
To Milliners the usual advantages.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
(Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,)
Fifth block east of the Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for notes for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
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Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgage debt of the reorganized Company of $5,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Six months' interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 1st of May next, on presentation of the certificates issued therefor, at the office of JOHN and SAMUEL FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.
New-York, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL, Water and Sewerage Bonds, due in July next in New-York, will be paid at any time after TO-DAY, on presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago, or will be paid, as heretofore, on July 1 in New-York.
SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
BUFFALO, April 28, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation, at the Bank of Commerce.
C. G. MILLER, President.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of
B. SKAATS, Counselor-at-Law,
No. 111 Broadway, rooms No. 43 and 45.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

INQUIRE TO-DAY. TWO OFFICE DESKS for $15, a fine copying press, etc., [illegible] cheap at No. 15 Platt-st., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

WM. S. MOUNT, Auctioneer.
EXTRA AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
SPOOL COTTON,
For account of whom it may concern.
Messrs. GEORGE H. STUART & CO.
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, April 30,
Through
WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
One Hundred Thousand Dozen
TAYLOR'S
SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,
200 YARDS,
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
ALSO,
10,000 POUNDS PATENT LINEN THREAD.
Standard makes.
ALSO,
STAY BINDINGS AND OTHER SMALL WARES.
ALSO,
Seven Hundred and Fifty Packages
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Of the importation of
Messrs. GEO. H. STUART & CO.
To be sold without reserve.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
(Being the Entire Contents of a Five-story House, Elegantly Furnished Throughout.)
To be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Saatz, two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; bookcases, mahogany and black-walnut bed-room furniture, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers, china and glassware, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30,) AT 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 13 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, 2 bronze chandeliers, gas-fixtures, French plate mantel mirror, large refrigerator, &c., and all the Brussels carpets and oil-cloths in the house.

THURSDAY, May 1,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No 47 1st-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn,
Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bookcase, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, extension table, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

SAME DAY,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. — Front-st., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn,
The balance of the stock and fixtures of a grocery-store, ice-box, &c.

The sale of furniture advertised for Tuesday, at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-st., will take place on THURSDAY, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rosewood parlor suite, oil-paintings, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, painted furniture, extension tables, chairs, dinner set, Winship's refrigerator &c.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, all the contents of the large 5-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil paintings, china vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining-table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, wash-stands, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Goods to be removed this day. Cartmen in attendance.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1-5 East 14th-st., near 2d av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood sofas, lounges, easy chairs, gothic and reception chairs, in reps; rosewood piano-forte, J. & D. Walker, makers; fine French place pier glass; rosewood inlaid centre-table, marble-top pier and sofa tables, etagere, with mirrors; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, pailiasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, washstands, toilet crockery, library bookcases, extension table, mahogany and walnut chairs, sideboards, marble-top dressing bureaus, lace curtains, window shades, cornices, gas chandeliers, and brackets, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices and vases to match; Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, glass and China ware.

Also, a large collection of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The whole of the furniture was made to order, and is well worthy of the attention of those about furnishing their houses.

Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 West 11th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in blue figured satin, rosewood sofa and chairs in crimson plush, lace window curtains, brocatel do., pedestal table with marble top, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre table, rosewood work table, rosewood 7-octave piano, bronze clock and candelabras, rosewood sofa table, marble statuary, carved rosewood buffet, rosewood hall table, chairs, &c., oak sideboard, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, &c., hair mattresses, stair carpets, oil-cloth, pailiasses, black walnut cane-seat chairs, lounges, &c., kitchen furniture, &c., all of the most fashionable style; to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a general assortment, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain ditto; pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, covered hair cloth; upright rosewood piano forte, mahogany bookcases, easy chair, covered plush; oak lounge and chairs, centre table, ditto chandeliers, pier glasses, lace curtains, &c., bedroom of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mirror wardrobe, shaving-stand, mattress, &c.; cottage furniture, china, glass and kitchen ware, without reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, salesroom 66 Nassau-st.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at his salesroom 66 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed from a private residence, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, center-tables, pier mirrors, bookcases, buffets, extension-tables, dining chairs, dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, pailiasses, washstands, lounges, sofas, chairs, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, engravings, enameled chamber suites, clocks, vases, bronzes, floor-cloths, matting, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STORE-FIXTURES.—JAS. D. SMART, salesman, will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, the fixtures in store No. 677 Broadway, consisting of shelving, cornices, counters, glass cases, cupboards, office furniture, &c., &c., costing $2,000. Sale positive.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 321 Broadway, store fixtures contained in said store, consisting of counters, cutting-tables, round tables, with and without show cases, gas fixtures, shelving, desk and letter-press, mirrors, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables rear of No. 118 5th-av., corner 17th-st., executor's sale of the following, viz.: A barouche, with baggage-rack, &c., a top wagon, a phaeton, with pole and shafts, one set double harness, a side-saddle and other articles.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and gaiters at auction.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well selected stock of Spring goods, to which we invite the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 East 20th-st., all the furniture in the above four-story residence, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, mattresses, mirrors, &c. Catalogues at sale.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, at the Public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one large bay horse, to pay expenses. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a diseased condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 1 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office, address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days, this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ROSALIE ZELLER, and as Executrix of Felix Zeller, deceased, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 2th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer. All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the easterly side of Avenue A—commencing at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant twenty-six feet southerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth street; thence running southerly along the easterly line of Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running westerly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 16, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap16-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 88 West 36th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec 18-law6mW
EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated April 28, 1862.
PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., of Philip Dater,
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WAITLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in the Room O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock precisely. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, May 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, May 10
ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95 to $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.	
Third Cabin	$30 to $50

With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into dépôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6 45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6 30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.
N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after, Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.
On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11 25 A. M., and 3 55 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10 25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger dépôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4 30 P. M. for Syosset. 3 30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M.; and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 412 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 7½ A. M., 2½, and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.
N. B.—The ARMENIA will resume her regular trips to Albany, on Monday, May 12.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7½ A. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy, works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 416 Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, OF THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* stand.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 133 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases taken in [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
NINTH NIGHT
OF THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
MISS BATEMAN,
WHOSE TRIUMPH HAS HAD NO PARALLEL SINCE THE DEBUT OF FANNY KEMBLE
JULIA IN THE HUNCHBACK ONCE MORE,
In compliance with universal request.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30,
THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	MISS BATEMAN
MASTER WALTER	J. W. WALLACK, JR.
SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD	EDWIN ADAMS

And a fine cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr E MOLLENHAUER
No other piece this evening.
Doors open at 7 o clock; performance begins at 8 o'clock
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
A repetition, at urgent desire, of
MISS BATEMAN'S GREAT ROLE OF JULIET IN ROMEO AND JULIET,
IN WHICH SHE MADE A SPLENDID SUCCESS ON MONDAY NIGHT.
Romeo, by Edwin Adams; Mercutio, by J. W. Wallack.
The Nurse, by Mrs. W. R. Blake.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
THURSDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
FRIDAY—LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
Received by a very crowded audience on Monday, with the greatest laughter and applause.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,)
Fifth time, the popular Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural	Mr. Blake
Littleton Coke	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tom Coke	Mr. Mark Smith
Earl of Pompion	Mr. Moore
Lord Charles Roebuck	Mr. Floyd
Col. Rocket	Mr. Norton
Bob	Mr. Young
Stripe	Mr. Parks
Russel	Mr. Turner
Lady Alice	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Rocket	Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Pompion	Mrs Vernon

In rehearsal,
LOVE IN A MAZE. MONEY, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Stella ... Miss Caroline Richings
whose beautiful acting and
SUPERB VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
Brilliant Reception of
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the most finished Danseuse of the day.
The play is produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE MECHANISM,
A GRAND BALLET,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
and a
SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, A MATINEE.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS EVENING, April 30, and FRIDAY, May 2.
GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, TOMBESI,
FERRI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON.
PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING.

1. Fantasie Violoncello	Mollenhauer
2. Duettono, Don Giovanni	Patti, Ferri
3. Overture, William Tell, for two pianos	Gottschalk, Sanderson
4. Romanza, Louisa Miller	Tombesi
5. Aria, Pardon de P	Patti
6. A—Valse poetique. B—Minuet a Seville	Gottschalk
PART SECOND.	
7. Duett Massnadieri	Patti, Tombesi
8. A—Andante, from Beethoven's sonate pathetique. B—Polonia Grand Caprice	Gottschalk
9. Romanza, Favorita	Ferri
10. Aria, Aroldo	Tombesi
11. Ripond's moi Danza, first time for four hands. Composed by Gottschalk. Performed by Gottschalk and Sanderson.	
12. Terzetto Lombardi	Patti, Tombesi, Ferri

Musical Director and Conductor, SIGNOR MUZIO.
Admission to all parts of the hall, one dollar. Seats can be secured without extra charge at Beer & Schirmer's, successor of Breusing, No 701 Broadway, and in the evening at the Hall.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GOTTSCHALK.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S only Concert in Brooklyn.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 1.
On which occasion the following artists will appear:
GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, TOMBESI, (the famous tenor,) FERRI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON.
Admission $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge at T. Gutherlet's, Gate Prox's, No. 283 Fulton-st., Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Programme will be the same as Wednesday evening in New-York.

VALSE POETIQUE AND MINUET A SEville, as played by Gottschalk, published and for sale by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
OPEN FOR A SHORT SUMMER SEASON
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7 o'clock.
ELLA ZOYARA. Little GEMMI. OMAR ZOYARA.
The LEVEES of COMMODORE FOOTE,
and a host of auxiliary talent.
Boxes 35 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. Children 25 cts.

GRAND PRESENTATION
SOIREES.
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, at Dodworth's Hall, 122 presents, including a splendid rosewood piano forte, which can be seen at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, will be given to the patrons of these entertainments.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

HARLEM—WASHINGTON HALL.
GUSTAVUS GEARY'S
LAST GRAND CONCERT
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by several of the leading
ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Matinee THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, by special request.
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
WHALING VOYAGE
continued a short time longer, and price reduced.
Admission 10 cents.
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

SPORTING.

TURF.—FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.—Purse $100. WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. Woodruff names s. g.	*Tom Murphy*
D. Tallman names s. m.	*Jilt*
J. McLaughlin names s. g.	*Nimble Dick*
D. Pfifer names b. m.	*Lady Lincoln*

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER,	Building
THOMAS KENNEDY,	Committee
NICHOLAS SEGUR,	of the
JOHN MEEHAN,	Seventeenth
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,	Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,	School Officers.

I.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., for submitting to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing for the Government
330 Draft Horses,
100 Saddle Horses,
25 Draft Mules.
The Draft Horses to be free from all defects, to be between five and seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high. Saddle Horses to be 15½ hands high, sound in all respects, and between five and seven years old.
White and light gray horses excluded.
II.—All the animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection by a person duly authorized for that purpose.
III.—The persons to whom the bids are awarded, will be notified of the place where the inspection of the animals will take place at the time of awarding contract.
The undersigned reserves the right on the part of the Government to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses and Mules," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, No. 23 Mercer st., New-York.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1862,
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
IN THE AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
and two superb plays at each.
IN THE AFTERNOON, the Drama,
THE BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS,
will be produced, followed by the laughable Comedietta,
THE WIDOW OF PALERMO,
IN THE EVENING,
HOP O' MY THUMB,
Or,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF,
followed by the same laughable and amusing farce.
As this is positively the LAST WEEK of this piece, the LAST TIME that those extraordinary extremes of humanity,
COMMODORE NUTT and the BELGIAN GIANT,
the smallest and largest men ever known, the ONE ONLY TWO FEET HIGH, the OTHER EIGHT FEET, who appear in their respective characters,
THE OGRE AND DWARF,
can be seen together, the curious should take note of it. In addition to their appearance in the above play, they can be
SEEN AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
in the main hall of the Museum. This is also the
LAST WEEK OF THE GIANT,
and those who fail seeing him this week will be too late.
Also on exhibition, day and evening,
THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN,
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA,
with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a million of other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
A GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW will take place at the Museum on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 3, 4, 5 and 6, when an award of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid in premiums for the exhibition of the finest babies—TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT BABIES. Circulars containing all particulars in regard to premiums, ages of babies, &c., can be had free at the Museum, on application at the ticket-office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
Laura Keene's great Irish Drama of
THE MAGARTHY
or
PEEP O'DAY,
which has been performed for Seventy Nights, with
UNABATED SUCCESS.
Elaborate scenery, beautiful music, unequaled cast of characters.

LAURA KEENE	as	MARY KELLY
MRS. WALLER	as	NELLY BRADY
MR. WALLER	as	THE MAGARTHY

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL
NEXT MONDAY, MAY 5,
When will be produced,
FIRST TIME, NEW FOUR-ACT
DRAME FANTASTIQUE,
ENTITLED
REASON AND FOLLY,
OR,
LIFE IN PARIS.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.
This Seminary (formerly Miss Adrain's) commences its third and Summer term, on MONDAY, April 28.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Rt. Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, President.
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
The Preparatory Department is in full operation, educating boys from the Primary Branches up through the Freshman Collegiate Studies.
The smaller boys are under maternal care and watchfulness.
Boys are admitted at any time in the term. There are two terms in each year, beginning Nov. 1 and May 1.
Application for admission and for further information should be addressed to the Rector.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855. For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*.
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments.
For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools.
For selling and renting School Properties.
References—Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—THE BISHOP OF NEW-Jersey, President, Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150 per session of five months, beginning May 1 and Nov. 1. Thorough instruction in music, drawing and painting, modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply, for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. Catalogues can be had at Appletons, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement in either a school or family; she is a good mathematician and is fully competent to instruct in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. She would have no objections to the country. Best of references given and required. Address H. L. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For particulars apply at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 3 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, via 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 188 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

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A. T. BALDWIN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message from the President Regarding Gen. Stone's Case.

The President Assumes the Responsibility for his Arrest.

The Report of the Contract Investigating Committee.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The Rebels Acknowledging the Loss of the Battle of Shiloh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to who authorized the arrest of Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, the ground upon which he was arrested, and the reasons why he has not been tried by Court-martial. The President says the arrest was made by his order, upon good and sufficient evidence, as he then and now believes; and that the only reason why he has not had a trial ere this is because the public interests would not permit it. The officers required to hold the Court, and who would be called as witnesses, perhaps on both sides, are of high rank, and are in the field, in the midst of active operations. The President states, in conclusion, that it is his purpose to give the General a fair trial as soon as it can be done in justice to the service.

THE REBELS FINDING OUT THE TRUTH.

An editorial in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d inst., denouncing the rebel Secretary of War for deceiving the Southern people by asserting that a great victory was gained over the National forces in the two days' fight at Pittsburgh Landing. The editor states that all the evidence collected on the subject goes to show that *the Confederates were badly defeated*, and, as an evidence of the fact, he quotes BEAUREGARD's own letter to Gen. GRANT, the day after the battle, asking the latter, who was in possession of the field, for permission to bury his (BEAUREGARD's) dead.

This report, circulated by the rebel Secretary of War, was not more absurd than the extravagant report sent to the country that our loss at that battle was between twenty and thirty thousand; and what seems still more ridiculous than the origial report, was the Washington dispatch in to-day's *Herald*, still asserting that our loss in that battle was eighteen or twenty thousand.

THE EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Several days ago, the House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge relative to the late evacuation by our troops of Jacksonville, Florida. The Secretary replies that he conceives it to be the province of the President to furnish information concerning military operations, but the President had directed him to say that the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interests to disclose.

TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS.

The commercial interest are already beginning to inquire when the President intends to declare the port of New-Orleans open to the trade of the world. It is asserted in high quarters that New-Orleans cannot be opened until all the other Southern ports are opened, without breaking the blockade.

THE NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The news received to-day of the probable capture by the United States steamer *Pensacola* of the celebrated rebel steamer *Turtle*, known as HOLLINS' Ram, produced quite a sensation here. It is important to the commercial interests that this monster is powerless to do injury to our merchant ships.

ANOTHER FINE SOUTHERN HARBOR.

Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, reports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena Sound is the best harbor on the Southern Coast. Two channels of seventeen feet each at mean low water, enter it, and from the Sound the country may be penetrated by gunboats nearly to the railroad. The width of the Sound renders all its shores healthy, as all are freely reached by the sea breeze, and Otter Island especially is finely situated for a settlement and commercial town. If ever other interests than planting ones rule in this region, he looks to see its commercial advantage made use of, and the lumber from the heads of the Ashepoo and Combahee find a market nearer these great rivers than either Charleston or Savannah.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Republicans in the House, to-day, have been pitching into each other about corruption, to the great delight of the corporal's guard of Democrats, who were mere "lookers on in Vienna." Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING opened a masked battery on the Van Wyck Committee, charging the Committee with being more corrupt than many persons whom they tried to prove so. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, silenced some of CONKLING's guns by denouncing his statements about the Committee as disgraceful and false. A Democrat remarked, after the House adjourned, that the Republicans, having no other party to fight, had gotten up a Kilkenny cat affair among themselves.

NO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate did not go into Executive session to-day, and will make no more military confirmations for the present, except in a few cases where the parties have been suffering from delays, or where immediate action is specially required as a military necessity.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to the Senate yesterday and to-day the following officers:

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Col. E. B. Tyler, of Ohio.
Col. J. W. Wright, of Missouri.
Col. Julius White, of Illinois.
Col. Morgan E. Smith, of Missouri.
Col. Henry J. Hunt, of Fifth Artillery.
Col. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York.
Col. Jacob Ammen, of Ohio.
Col. Wm. B. Thayer, of Ohio.
Col. G. W. Gill, of Ohio.
Col. W. S. Smith, of Ohio.
Col. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio.
Col. Chas. Cruft, of Indiana.
Col. James S. Jackson, member of Congress from Kentucky.
Col. W. W. Duffield, of Michigan.

Col. HARVEY BROWN to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, in regular army, for meritorious services at Fort Pickens, to date from Nov. 23, 1861.

First Lieut. WM. E. MORRILL, of Corps Engineers, to be Captain, by brevet, in regular army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Wm. G. Morris, California.
Joseph K. Wing, Ohio.
Chas. Gordman, Ohio.
Wm. Hooper, Ohio.
James Brooks, Indiana.
Wm. Stoddard, Pennsylvania.
Chas. Hoyt, Ohio.
George W. Woodbridge, Ohio.
John H. Fighe, Missouri.
Harvey L. Brown, Ohio.
Geo. P. Webster, Kentucky.
George Ely, Illinois.
Geo. T. Dodge, Vermont.
Joseph Justice, Indiana.
H. A. Conant, Missouri.
John L. Davis.
—— Crawford, Oregon.
Malachi Martin, Oregon.

BRIGADE SURGEONS.

Artemas Chapel, Nebraska Territory.
J. T. Heard, Massachusetts.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

M. V. F. Strong, New-York.
Lieut. Robert R. Townes, Illinois.
Lieut. J. Bates Dickson, Illinois.
Lyon Starling, Kentucky.
Charles M. Provost, Pennsylvania.
C. S. Haldeman, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Charles P. Pierce, Massachusetts.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

John L. Davis, Indiana.
G. F. Spellman, Kentucky
J. C. Ramsay, Ohio.
Chas. B. Flood, Ohio.

Lieut. BENJ. F. PORTER is appointed Brigade Quartermaster.

Sergeant-Major F. BURNHAM, of the Fourth Cavalry, is promoted a Second Lieutenant, and detailed to the Second Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A.

Sergeant-Major CHAS. F. MILLER, of the Nineteenth Infantry, promoted Second Lieutenant in the same regiment.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND ORDERS.

The Navy Department has appointed JOSIAH HENTRESS Acting Master's Mate, and he is ordered to the Potomac flotilla.

WM. RION HOEL has been appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Commodore FOOTE's flotilla.

Lieut. THOMAS H. STEVENS is ordered to report to Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH for the command of the *Martinez*.

Acting Master's Mate WM. W. MESSER is promoted to the grade of Acting Master, and ordered to the United States steam gunboat *Paul Jones*.

The appointments by the Department published to-day, were all for Acting Masters, and not for Acting Paymasters, as erroneously stated. None of the latter grade are now being made.

TOADYING THE REBELLION.

It is asserted, upon good authority, that some of our Generals, who command divisions in the advancing armies, so far forget the stern duties devolving upon them as to attempt to win rebels back to loyalty by allowing the men to come within our lines to be feasted, and by sending our bands of music at night to serenade men who are known to be the worst enemies of the Government. In several instances where this has been done, the men have reported to the enemy all they saw and heard. Toadyism will never crush the rebellion.

GEN. ORD A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Gen. ORD, the hero of Drainesville, is to be promoted to a Major-Generalship, and will probably, relieve Maj.-Gen. MCCALL as Commander of the Division known as the Pennsylvania Reserve. The reasons for deposing Maj.-Gen. MCCALL will probably cause a demand from him for a Court of Inquiry.

LIBERATING THE SLAVES.

It will be remembered, at the July session of Congress a bill passed giving freedom to all slaves that performed military duty. To-day, Senator WILSON has offered a bill liberating the wives and children of all such men, wherever they may be found.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

A special messenger, to be appointed for the purpose, will leave this city in a few days with the Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade. The treaty will not be engrossed in season to be forwarded by the Cunard steamer from Boston on Wednesday next, but it is probable that the messenger will be able to leave next week from New-York. It is a fact highly creditable to President LINCOLN that this treaty originated with him, and Mr. SEWARD, in opening the subject to Lord LYONS, does the President the justice to say that "it is already well known to the Government of Great Britain that the President of the United States is animated by a sincere desire for the complete suppression of the African Slave-trade." I learn unofficially that the main points of the treaty are as follows:

First—The contracting parties mutually consent that the ships of their representive nations, which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the nations as may upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in the African Slave-trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers been engaged in the African Slave-trade. The right of search shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorized expressly for that object, and in no case with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two powers, but only as regards merchant vessels, and it shall not be exercised by a vessel of war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters of the other party. Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-war, the commander of the ship shall exhibit to the commander of the vessel, the papers authorizing him to search, and shall declare that the only object of the search is to ascertain if the vessel is engaged in the African Slave trade, or is fitted up for that trade. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues of the coast of the Island of Cuba.

Second—Regulates the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution.

Third—The two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels, it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such detention. The indemnification for damages shall be paid within the term of one year.

Fourth—There shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three fixed Courts of Justice, formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Governments. These courts shall reside—one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New-York; but each of the contracting parties reserves the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories.

The last article provides that the present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from the 7th day of April, 1862, or sooner, if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to pay all indebtedness of date prior to the 1st of February in cash; of the month of February, 40 per cent. in cash, and of subsequent date 30 per cent. in cash.

THE COMMAND OF THE BATTERY STEVENS.

Secretary CHASE has ordered Lieut. ROBINSON to the command of the battery *E. A. Stevens*, commonly, but erroneously, called the *Naugatuck*, at Fortress Monroe.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFISCATION COMMITTEE.

Representative ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, is Chairman of the Select Committee on the Confiscation of Rebel Property, being now first in the order of appointment, the House having excused Mr. OLIN from service on the Committee, and to which Mr. SEDGWICK was added to-day.

GEN. C. F. SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We learn that Brig.-Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES, of your City, has been assigned to the Department of Gen. HALLECK, and that Gen. HALLECK has appointed him to the command of the Second Division of his army, lately commanded by the lamented Major-Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH.

[Brig.-Gen. DAVIES is a native of St. Lawrence County, in this State, and is now in the fifty-fourth year of his life. He graduated at West Point in 1829, as Brevet Second Lieutenant First Infantry, a regiment then commanded by Col. ZACH. TAYLOR, afterward President, and stationed at Prairie du Chien, Ill. In 1832 he resigned from the army, entered mercantile life in this City as a clerk, then acted for time as civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity on the New-York Croton Aqueduct in 1840–1. Long before the present war broke out, he had retired from business, and resided up town in private life; but when the attack was made on the National flag at Sumter, he offered his services to the Commander-in-Chief, and soon after was elected and appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers—which was mainly composed of the sons of his native country. He joined the regiment at Albany on the 1st of May, last year, brought it up to a fine state of discipline, and arrived with it on the Potomac about the end of June. On the 1st of July he was placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiments New-York Volunteers. This brigade composed the left wing of the National army at the battle of Bull Run; and after the defeat of our forces there on the right wing, Gen. DAVIES was fiercely assailed by the enemy—which assault he bravely repulsed, and afterward brought his brigade in order to Centreville. He took command of the army there by order of Gen. MCDOWELL, and under his supervision it was brought in safety to Alexandria. Gen. MCDOWELL, in his official report of the battle, says: "Col. DAVIES, in the several places his duty called him, did most effective service, and behaved in the most gallant manner." For his conduct at that battle he was promoted to the position of Brigadier, having been the first officer in command there upon whom such an honor was conferred. Since then he has been on duty upon the Potomac and elsewhere; and in every position has acted in the most efficient manner. It cannot be doubted that he will approve his skill and courage in his new and most important command. Gen. DAVIES is a brother of Judge DAVIES of this City. In politics, prior to the war, he had been known as an unflinching Democrat.—EDITOR TIMES.]

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from the manufacturers of wool, against the proposed tax on wool and manufactures.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a general bankrupt act.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution concerning the enumeration of slaves in the District, and directing the same to be transmitted to the Commissioners appointed by the President.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill for a bureau of transportation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a bureau of clothing; also a bill to authorize a Medical Inspector General, and an Inspector to discharge soldiers for physical disability.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide that the School Tax, collected from the colored people of the District be applied to the education of colored children.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge a contractor after fulfilling his contract was, after some discussion upon it, laid over. Mr. HALE explained that under the present law the Department can call for a larger amount of work to be done at the same price.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the bill of last session confiscating slaves, so as to include the wives and children of slaves.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State's right,) the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the number and names of persons who have been arrested in the State of Kentucky, and imprisoned in forts, etc., of other States, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved as a substitute, "That the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, will give any information in his possession touching the arrest of persons in Kentucky since the 1st of September, 1861.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped the substitute would not be adopted, as he thought it was merely a dodge to evade his resolution.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator wanted information if it was incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. POWELL said it could not be incompatible.

Mr. SUMNER said the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky was a peremptory demand on the Secretary of State. Whatever the Secretary has done was done by direction of the President, who is entirely responsible. He was not willing to ask anything which was incompatible with the public interest.

The morning hour expired and the special order, which was the confiscation bill, was taken up.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that the bill, together with all substitutes and amendments, and all bills on the subject, be referred to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Union,) said if the passage of the bill tended to crush the rebellion and restore peace, even then he should hesitate. But he had a strong conviction it would tend to exactly opposite results. When, in addition to that, he believed its passage would be a gross violation of the Constitution, he could not hesitate as to his duty. He said his colleague complained that the bill was misrepresented. If so, it is entirely owing to the language, which certainly makes a sweeping confiscation. He contended that Congress had no power to undertake to execute any law of confiscation. The Executive only has the power to carry such a law into effect. We must refer to the law of nations to ascertain what property can be confiscated, and then the Executive only can execute the law. The laws of nations are binding on this nation, and the obligation is expressly acknowledged in the Constitution. All exigencies are fully provided for in the law of nations much better than by any legislation of Congress. No greater mistake was ever made than in supposing the Constitution in any way hampers crushing out the rebellion by the force of strong blows. Its passage could have no other effect than to exasperate one side and complicate and embarrass the other. If we keep within the limits of the Constitution, we have no right to pass such a bill, and no possible advantage could result which would equal the evils which would arise from the violation of the great charter of our liberties. He had labored to inform himself what was best to be done for the interest of the country. It seemed to him that only evil could result from any departure from the Constitution. We must first ascertain what relation the rebels are to sustain to us during the war. We cannot admit them to be alien enemies. That would be to admit their independence and success. The rebellion must stand in one of two other relations; first as citizens in so formidable a rebellion as to reach the dignity of civil war, in which they must be recognized as belligerents and public enemies while the war lasts, and deal with them according to the laws of war, with the right to resume authority over them when the rebellion is subdued; or, second, to treat them as insurgent citizens, entitled to no belligerent rights, but subject to the immediate conviction and execution for treason as fast as captured. We cannot do this last. It would simply lead to the indiscriminate slaughter of prisoners on both sides. All admit that we must recognize them as belligerents, and entitled to the rights of war while the rebellion lasts. If we recognize them as belligerents while the war lasts, we are bound to deal with them precisely as we would with a foreign nation. Could we pass any such bill as this in regard to a foreign nation—or could we execute it if we did pass it? The Constitution declares that no attainder for treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Yet this bill attempts to do that very thing, and to forfeit all property of rebels of every kind forever. The prohibition of the Constitution against forfeiture is imperative, but the bill assumes the monstrous proposition that by assuming guilt you may punish with a severity which the Constitution absolutely forbids. When the offence is proved and ascertained, the bill provides for the punishment of treason by Congress, and the infliction of a punishment absolutely forbidden by the Constitution, without trial on indictment, on the sole ground that the rebel is beyond judicial process. His colleague (Mr. TRUMBULL) said, "the bill provides forfeiture as the punishment for crime hereafter to be committed, where the person committing the offence cannot be reached, and the right to confiscate the property of the rebel or traitor, attaches without any conviction of the offender." If Congress has the right to confiscate for treason, why not for murder, larceny, or other offence; and where does Congress get the right to do this in respect to any offence? Can it be possible that we have wandered so far from the political faith of our Fathers as to admit the fatal heresy that the right to confiscate the property of a rebel or traitor attaches without any conviction of the offender? To do so is to subvert the Constitution, and rend away all limitations sought to be imposed, and establish a legislative despotism more capricious and more fatal to the liberties of the citizen than any form of government on earth. Mr. BROWNING then argued at some length that the bill in fact and effect is a bill of attainder, which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution. The people all over this country have risen in defence of the Constitution. Hill-top and valley, field and forest, mountain peak, and mountain gorge, quiet village and bustling city, have all, as by one common impulse, sent forth their armed men to swell the hosts of Liberty. And their numbers have been sadly thinned by disease and pestilence and the strong arms of traitors. And my own State, glorious Illinois! not more than others, perhaps, but equally with any other, has furnished her full share of gallant men, and has borne her full share of the sacrifices. The valor of her sons has been vindicated upon every bloody battle-field of the West, Fredericktown, Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, and Pittsburg Landing, have been consecrated in history, and made classic ground by their deathless deeds of heroism. Her glorious dead lie strewn wherever the foe has been met, and her mutilated living are receiving homage in every city, village and neighborhood. Every household has been turned into a household of mourning, and every heart has quivered under the torture. And why, Mr. President, all these sacrifices—all this suffering and woe, anguish and death? Why are they so heroically, so sublimely met and borne? To what end, and to what purpose? I answer, to uphold, maintain, defend and preserve, in all its integrity, perfect and uninjured, in every word and letter, whole and sound in all its parts and provisions, in its form and in its essence, the venerated Constitution of our fathers. It is this inspiration which nerves the army of the nation, and gives to the soldier, amid all the horrors of war, his fortitude and endurance. The Constitution was assailed by rebels and traitors, and these gallant men have come to its defence. While they are doing battle for it in the fields, let it go forth that we are warring against it here; that we scoff at its principles, spurn its restraints, and usurp any and every power which passion and the prejudice of the hour may suggest as necessary to accomplish a wished for result, and the hope of the country will die, the inspiration of the army will be gone, the arms of our brave and true-hearted soldiers will become nerveless and impotent, and this great national struggle for national life will sink into a disgraceful and disastrous failure. Let us stand by this Constitution; our only safety is there; our only hope of triumph is there. Let us not forget our obligations for its protection in the past, nor blast all just expectation of continued protection in the future. Let us stand by it in gratitude for the blessings it has heretofore secured to us, and in the hope of the blessings it shall hereafter dispense to the unborn millions of our race. Let us prove to our brethren in arms that we are honestly, and in good faith, coöperating with them to maintain the Constitution with all its salutary restraints, and to uphold the Government of law, and resist the reign of licentiousness and the confusion of anarchy which will inevitably rush in upon us over the shattered fragments of the Constitution. Let us do this and this wicked and stupendous rebellion will be subdued, the just and full authority of the Government restored, and the flag of our fathers, the symbol of our greatness and glory will again float with the assent of all our people, with not a stripe obliterated and not a star obscured, over every inch of territory where it ever has waved.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented two petitions from citizens of Ohio, for confiscation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) inquired of Mr. POTTER on what authority he yesterday predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge PITTS, of Northampton County, Va.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) replied: On the address of Judge PITTS to the Virginia Legislature, at Richmond.

The address was now read, in which Judge PITTS refers to the action by the Legislature to depose him without giving an opportunity for defence. The consummation of this would be manifestly unjust. He could only plead not guilty of disloyalty to the South, and doubted not he could triumphantly vindicate himself from every charge his enemies and persecutors might bring against him. He protested against being removed from office by extra-constitutional means.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Government contracts.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he voted against raising this Committee. It seemed none could be so honest or eminent that it would be suitable to clothe them with the unheard-of power asked on that occasion. It seemed unfit to constitute an advisory board to supervise questions of integrity relating to every man engaged in the administration of departmental affairs. It seemed to him a roving commission to take into consideration the honesty or fraud of all future contracts to be entered into with any department of the Government. It brought with it grave objections, and little argument could be found in its favor. Experience had demonstrated that every objection then made had been abundantly sustained by the conduct of the Committee, which had done grave and irreparable injustice, both to individuals and classes. These as well as the nation have suffered by the declarations of the Committee. As this Committee was a pioneer experiment, and had turned out badly, they could dispense with it. The gentleman (DAWES) had said there was indubitable evidence of fraud well nigh, in a single year, as much as the current expenditures of the Government during the Administration, which the people hurled from power because of its corruption. Now he (CONKLING) remarked that if any man was warranted in making that statement, it would justify the people in resorting to anything but revolution to redress the wrong. The poisoned arrows, feathered by the franking privilege, were shot far and wide among the loyal States of the Republic. Like other remarks and statements the gentleman (DAWES) made, however deliberately prepared, this was one on mature reflection he would be willing to recall. The Committee had proceeded on *exparte* testimony in secret. Parties never were informed they were to be tried and convicted and stigmatized, and hung up to festering infamy, and, as a case in point, he said the Committee had privily and clandestinely gathered evidence against Gen. FREMONT to blast his character as a citizen and soldier, at the time when he was in command of an army. They never informed Gen. FREMONT that he was aspersed, nor gave him the names of the witnesses against him, and they afforded him no opportunity for defence. What good, Mr. CONKLING asked, had the Committee done to offset the harm? He was not aware that one single fraud had been developed by the Committee which remained unearthed at the time they pretended to dig it up. Mr. CONKLING asked the Speaker what time remained to him.

The Speaker replied eighteen minutes.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The time will be extended to the gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.)—I object to that.

Mr. CONKLING—I knew that, and do you know [illegible]w I knew it? Because the member from Illinois is the only man in this House surly enough to interpose objections in such a case.

Mr. WASHBURNE rose to reply, when

Mr. CONKLING called the member to order.

Mr. WASHBURNE (excitedly)—I call the creature to order.

The Speaker demanded the preservation of order.

Mr. CONKLING—The member from Illinois understands the rules of this House, and must understand that this is not the place for personal altercation. He knows the proper place for that is outside these walls.

Mr. WASHBURNE (excitedly)—Yes, Sir, and I am ready for it.

Mr. CONKLING—No individual in this House better knows than the member from Illinois that I stand by what I say until convinced that I am in error; and therefore there is no necessity for any interruption here.

Mr. CONKLING, in the course of his remarks, said he regarded the Committee as one of those ornaments too expensive under the circumstances to be indulged, and in this connection humorously commented on the allowance to the Committee by their own order, of twenty cents a mile for traveling, and two dollars a day, besides other necessary expenses. He was unaware that any other Committee had thus provided for themselves. If this Committee have been engaged in assailing men and blackening their characters, it was proper to know how much it cost. As a fine point was being put on things, it behooved them all to know whether any persons round the board had been getting anything they ought not to have. A little mileage was a dangerous thing. Like liquor, if it was tasted too much, the habit gets fastened.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in reply, said it was the "unkindest cut of all," when the Chairman (Mr. STEVENS) of the Committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House, and holding the purse-strings of the nation, recently rose in the House, and attacked the Committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more frauds than they had detected. The Committee had been notified that they should feel the biting sarcasm and blistering invective; and to-day they had listened to what might be called a pitiful imitation from the extraordinary member (Mr. CONKLING) from New-York, who had attacked the Committee for the benefit of thieves, contractors, and plunderers, who had been for two weeks holding high carnival, in anticipation that the Committee were to be destroyed. It would have been but fair to give the Committee notice of the contemplated annihilation, that they might be prepared to die with decency. Why did not the member from New-York make his charges like a man and not like a skulking coward? The member undertook to criticise the expenses of the Committee, which he had figured up, and sneaked into the Clerk's office to ask how much the members had been paid. If the member had known anything he must have known his statement was false. There was no Committee ever engaged in investigations and traveling abroad but what had been paid their proper expenses. The Committee had neglected everything to discharge the responsible trust reposed in them by the House. Now a clamor was raised to disband the Committee. If the House believes the charges made are true it would be unjust to itself and to the country if it did not disband the Committee before the adjournment to-day, and place on the brows of the members thereof the brand of dishonor. If the Committee had failed to discharge their duty, and are obnoxious to the charges made he, (WASHBURNE) called on the House not to postpone their action, but disband the Committee at once. The Committee and the country would accept that as a tribute to its faithful performance of its duty, which had led to to the attack by the member from New-York, and by every plunderer, thief, and robber, who had broken into the Treasury. While the Committee were engaged in their examinations, he found, by an official document, the member from New-York besieging the door of the Secretary of War to get contrabands for his constituents. Truly, the member was a pretty man to come here and lecture the Committee as to what the Committee had done. In further reply, he said, the history of the Department will show, that in St. Louis alone, nearly two millions of dollars had been saved by the investigations of the Committee. He had been told by Mr. HOLT, that if Congress and the Government would sustain him, nearly eight millions more would be saved by the Commission on Ordnance Contracts, now in session here, which was appointed on the evidence taken and the recommendation of this Committee. Twelve millions of dollars had been saved by the Committee, or as much as it cost JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to carry on the Government for one year. Notwithstanding these things, the Committee were held up here as wasting the public money. He repeated the Committee knew they would be met; they knew whose paths they had crossed; they knew who were the aiders and abettors of the plunderers in and out of this House; they did not like the Committee, of course not, for

> "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law."

This Committee were created by a Republican House, and appointed by a Republican Speaker, and had performed their duty without fear, favor or affection, and in their report had "nothing extenuated or set down aught in malice." To be sure, they had exposed robbers and plunderers. Were they for this to be condemned? He again referred to Mr. STEVENS, saying the latter, after reporting a tax bill, which was large enough to fill a wheelbarrow, stepped in to attack the Committee. Gentlemen had been earnest in defending Gen. FREMONT, and in this had exhibited extreme sensitiveness, but when anything was said about another General, they were not quite so sensitive. He would leave all the Generals unmolested in the field, but after their services were dispensed with, he would try the cause, and would be ready to defend the Committee against all clamors. Then he would say:

> "Come on, Macduff,
> And damned be he who first cries—Hold, enough!"

Mr. WASHBURNE, in further reply, referred to ZACHI, and other subjects heretofore discussed. He said, toward the conclusion of his remarks, after the infamous attack and abuse of the member from New-York, the latter could not expect to go unscathed. He would permit no one to impugn or challenge his conduct on this floor or off this floor. He called upon the Republican party to rise up in this House and stop these enormous frauds, by every means in their power, else they would not be held guiltless by the country.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) as a member of the Select Committee, briefly referred to the belligerents in this debate, and after declaring his coolness and dispassionateness, proceeded to vindicate the report, especially as to what it says about the transactions of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, of whom he spoke as the *protégé* of Mr. CAMERON, and who had been put forward to shield his principal. As to the purchase of horses, not one-fourth of those purchased in Pennsylvania and Louisville were serviceable. There was in this no evidence of fidelity to public interest.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) protested against such sweeping denunciations. If any person were guilty, let them be exposed, and he would go as far as any one for punishing them. If such charges continue to be indulged, honest contractors would be driven out, and business fall into the hands of scoundrels. Thus the Committee were destroying the very interests we are trying to build up.

Mr. HOLMAN referred to Mr. CAMERON's patronage to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which was enormous, as exhibited by the figures. The employment of Mr. CUMMINGS, in connection with transportation, showed that Mr. CAMERON was willing to advance the interests of his own family at the sacrifice of the public good.

Mr. MOORHEAD inquired if Mr. CUMMINGS was a member of Mr. CAMERON's family?

Mr. HOLMAN replied that the *World* newspaper, of which Mr. CUMMINGS was manager, was the most noisy in supporting Mr. CAMERON's transactions. On the subject of arms, Mr. CAMERON had made contracts amounting to $30,000,000, and on which the profits would have been $7,500,000 over and above the legitimate profits; yet Mr. CAMERON had denied ever making a contract. Against these abuses Gen. RIPLEY had stood up like a Roman—like a breakwater against the tide of corruption.

Mr. MOORHEAD said on the 22d of June, less than one month before the battle of Bull Run, Gen. RIPLEY, in the belief that the arms would not be wanted, that there could not be much of a war, disposed of 10 000 rifled muskets, as good as any in the world, to Mr. COLT, in exchange for pistols. Mr. CAMERON directed them to be bought back at the price paid for them.

Mr. HOLMAN asked whether the gentleman did not know that Mr. CAMERON made contracts for $30,000,000 worth of arms to mere stock brokers and speculators. In conclusion, he censured the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of purchasing vessels, and referred to other matters discussed in the report of the Select Committee

Mr. DAWES trusted the House, forgetting the personalities indulged in to-day, would return to the direct issue before them. It was said the exposures made by the Committee had brought the nation into disgrace abroad, but this was not the fault of the Committee. Should they have covered up the sore or laid it open, and probed it to the bottom? When abuses ceased to be exposed, then might properly be lamented the absence of honesty and public virtue. It should not be expected that they would be a whitewashing Committee. As a grand inquest, they could only bring the facts before the House for their action. He remarked with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury had coöperated with the Committee to the fullest extent, in reforming abuses.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) defended Gen. RIPLEY as a man of untiring devotion, honesty and patriotic zeal.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) in replying to the former remarks of Mr. STEVENS, said, in the investigations of the Committee in New-York, Harrisburgh and Washington, they did not fail to furnish the accused parties with the evidence, or offer them an opportunity of being heard in explanation. He did not accompany the Committee to the West, and had dissented from their conclusions as to that Military Department. He moved the previous question on the pending resolution of the Committee.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the whole subject on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

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